

Vertical sidebar on the left containing various small advertisements and notices, including 'PEOPLE', 'Pop Song Wins', and 'FRASCO'.

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PLO Gives No Hint of Yielding In Talks on Jordan Peace Plan



King Hussein

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday that his group has no intention of yielding in its demand for a formal peace plan from the Jordanian government. Arafat said that his group has been patient in the past, but now it is time for the Jordanians to make a commitment. He said that his group has been patient in the past, but now it is time for the Jordanians to make a commitment. He said that his group has been patient in the past, but now it is time for the Jordanians to make a commitment.

Botha Rejects Proposal For Outside Negotiators

JOHANNESBURG — President P. W. Botha has rejected a proposal from the Commonwealth summit to send a team of negotiators to South Africa to talk to the white minority government about racial strife, saying that only South Africans can solve the country's problems. Botha said that he has rejected the proposal because it would undermine the authority of the South African government.

Conscription Campaign, a pacifist movement that advocates an end to the use of military force, has been active in South Africa. The campaign has been active in South Africa, and it has been active in South Africa.

Visa for Sakharov's Wife Is Granted, Russian Says

MOSCOW — A Soviet journalist said Tuesday that the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, would be allowed to travel to the West for medical care. The journalist said that the Soviet government has granted the visa, which is a significant step towards allowing Sakharov's wife to leave the country.



Irina Grivina, a Soviet dissident, and her husband, Vladimir, right, and their children are greeted by Ed Nijpels, a Dutch politician, on arrival in The Netherlands Tuesday.

Soviet Proposes Mutual Halt on Improved Radar

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has offered to halt construction on a radar in central Siberia in return for the United States forgoing plans to modernize radars in Britain and Greenland, according to U.S. and Soviet officials. The proposal is part of a larger effort to reduce tensions between the two superpowers.

The treaty allows the deployment of large radars only on the periphery of the national territories as early warning devices, with their antennas facing out. The object is to prohibit radars in the interior that could be used to track incoming warheads and guide missiles to destroy them.



Yelena G. Bonner

Dobrynin Says Sailor Will Return

WASHINGTON — The Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli I. Dobrynin, said Tuesday that a Soviet sailor who leaped from a grain freighter in Louisiana would return to the Soviet Union. Dobrynin said that the sailor, Miroslav Medvid, had been the subject of a five-day standoff in which the United States had refused to allow the departure of the Soviet vessel until it was determined whether he wished to defect.

The incident began late Thursday when Mr. Medvid leaped from the deck of his ship, anchored in the Mississippi River about 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of New Orleans, and swam to shore. Agents of the U.S. Border Patrol returned him to the vessel on a private launch, from which he also jumped as it approached the Soviet freighter.

Doe Proclaimed Victor In Disputed Liberia Poll

By Blaine Harden
WASHINGTON Post Service
MONROVIA, Liberia — Major General Samuel K. Doe, Liberia's military leader, was proclaimed the winner Tuesday of a presidential election that he is widely believed to have lost. The announcement, made during a one-hour ceremony in a Monrovia conference center, was met with jubilation by armed soldiers, who were joined by the Liberian Action Party, which independent observers here say won the Oct. 15 election.

The streets of Monrovia, patrolled by soldiers on foot and in armored cars, were unusually empty and quiet on Tuesday. The Doe government had declared the day a holiday, and a morning headline in a government-owned newspaper warned: "No Subversion Allowed in the Streets."

Thousands of ballots were burned Oct. 19 beside a rural road north of Monrovia. Independent turns. They were read by Emmett Harmon, whom General Doe appointed as chairman of the Special Elections Commission. Mr. Harmon admitted there had been "glaring irregularities" in the voting, but he urged opposition parties to accept the results of the balloting as "genuine, honest and fair."



Major General Samuel K. Doe, who seized power in 1980. He won 50.9 percent of the Liberian vote this month.

3 French Doctors Assert Treatment Inhibits AIDS

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
PARIS — Three French doctors at the Laennec Hospital in Paris said Tuesday they have discovered a treatment that they believe prevents the progression of the virus known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS. The doctors said that the treatment, which relies on cyclosporin-A, a well-known drug used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs, had produced what they termed spectacular results.

France's minister of social welfare, Georges Dufoix, said in a separate statement issued by his office Tuesday that the new treatment, presented "as undeniable hope of progress" in efforts to discover a cure for the disease and to treat those who are affected. "For the moment, the effectiveness of the treatment has not been definitively established," Mrs. Dufoix said, "but it has produced for the first time spectacular biological improvement and, therefore, seems to have given us some hope."

Other scientists searching for a cure for AIDS reserved comment on the Laennec experiments. Caroline Chaine, a press spokeswoman for the Pasteur Institute in Paris, one of the pioneers of current research, called the treatment "an interesting approach," but declined further comment pending additional test results over a longer period involving larger numbers of patients. "We cannot make any statement based on two cases over eight days," Mrs. Chaine said.

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Carry-On Airplane Baggage: From Clothes to Cellos to Corpses

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — One passenger arrived with a Geiger counter on a long metal pole. A musician pushed a cello on wheels. A salesman toted a computer. Virtually every traveler getting on and off planes at La Guardia Airport on a recent afternoon was carrying at least a garment bag and a suitcase, briefcase or shopping bag. Air passengers eager to avoid waiting and fearful of lost or damaged baggage are stretching the concept of carry-on luggage to epic proportions, according to a government inspection and testimony to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Because of related safety concerns, the FAA is considering a new rule that would for the first time restrict the size of a carry-on bag to 20 inches by 16 inches by 9 inches (50 centimeters by 40 centimeters by 23 centimeters) and perhaps the number of items allowed each passenger. A national air transportation inspection team that surveyed the situation last year for the Transportation Department estimated that 60 percent of all passengers carried two bags aboard and that an additional 15 percent carried three or more.

The Association of Flight Attendants cited cases in which emergency evacuations were impeded by passengers who tried to slide down escape chutes with their arms full of carry-on bags, and instances when passengers were knocked unconscious by heavy items falling out of the overhead bins. Moreover, the extra baggage can throw off calculations of takeoff weight by as much as 2,500 pounds (about 1,135 kilograms). The only requirement now is that carry-on items must be securely stowed in overhead bins or closets or beneath the seat. But the restriction does not necessarily rule out a surfboard, Christmas tree, auto battery, stained-glass window, television set, statue, antique furniture, stuffed animal or 40 pounds of barbecue, all of which the Association of Flight Attendants says have been carried aboard at one time or another.

The inspection team further noted, "Through observations and reports during this study, garment bags have been found containing bicycles, typewriters, bowling balls, golf clubs and even an embalmed human body." The two men were among the last customers eating in an Indian restaurant in London late Saturday night. Just before leaving they decided to use the toilet. But when they returned to their seats, the lights were out and the front door was locked.

They hammered on the door and shouted through the letter box but no one came to their aid. Finally, they attracted the attention of a police officer and were let out at about 7 A.M. The two men were among the last customers eating in an Indian restaurant in London late Saturday night. Just before leaving they decided to use the toilet. But when they returned to their seats, the lights were out and the front door was locked.

Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the FAA in Washington, said efforts to verify the story of the embalmed body had proved futile. According to the flight attendants' group, which has been most vocal in demanding a crackdown, the airlines have been reluctant to enforce existing limitations for fear of driving passengers to a more permissive rival. Many airlines have seemingly encouraged passengers to carry more aloft by greatly expanding the size of the overhead compartments. New boarding procedures also work against close supervision of carry-on luggage. Many airlines, in an effort to streamline procedures, assign seats and give out boarding passes in advance, allowing passengers to go directly to the departure gates if they want.

6 Nations Offer to Monitor Nuclear Test Ban by Superpowers

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Six nonaligned leaders, seeking to prod the superpowers into banning all testing of nuclear weapons, have offered to monitor a comprehensive ban on underground tests with seismic devices on their own soil and reportedly are willing to implant devices near nuclear test sites in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, along with senior officials from Argentina, Greece, Mexico and Tanzania, approved the plan at a meeting in New

York last Wednesday, according to sources familiar with their proposal. Arms control advocates have argued that ending all nuclear tests eventually could halt the arms race, since the superpowers would be reluctant to deploy weapons that they had been unable to test.

State Department officials said Monday night that the message from the six nonaligned leaders is being studied within the administration.

A statement containing a broad outline of the proposal was presented Thursday by Foreign Minister Balaram K. Bhagat of India to Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister,

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the sources said. The plan is believed to have been among the topics discussed by Mr. Gandhi with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in a meeting Saturday in Moscow.

The nonaligned leaders, in their latest appeal to the two superpowers, proposed a 12-month suspension of all testing of nuclear weapons.

In August, the Soviet Union announced a unilateral testing moratorium until Jan. 1.

The United States declined to join it, partly because of skepticism that such a prohibition could be verified. The United

States has held several underground nuclear tests since Moscow's announcement.

The most unusual feature of the new proposal is its emphasis on verification, and especially the offer by the non-aligned states to assume a direct role in the monitoring process.

The lack of a precise means for detecting and measuring underground nuclear tests has been a stumbling block for the United States in previous test-ban proposals because of concern about possible Soviet noncompliance.

The nonaligned leaders' statement was approved by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Palme, and by President Raúl Alfonsín of Ar-

gentina, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The proposal grew out of a "five-continent peace initiative" presented by leaders of the same countries in May 1984, a meeting of the leaders in New Delhi last January and scientific studies of nuclear test monitoring undertaken by U.S. seismic experts.

The statement presented to the U.S. and Soviet governments by the six non-aligned leaders conceded that the problems of verifying a 12-month suspension of nuclear tests are "difficult, but not insurmountable."

Argentine Court Is Asked to Lift Siege

Lawyers of 4 Accused of Subversion Petition Supreme Court

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Lawyers for at least four rightists accused of subversion have asked Argentina's highest court to invalidate the state of siege decreed by President Raúl Alfonsín.

The Supreme Court accepted petitions Monday on behalf of the men, who argued that the president's action was not justified by a recent series of bombings, tele-

phone threats and other comparatively minor acts of terrorism.

"Even though there has been a series of cowardly attacks," lawyers for one of the suspects, army Major Jorge Granado, said in a petition, "this does not constitute an internal commotion" that enables the president to declare a state of siege.

The filing of the petitions followed a federal appeals court ruling earlier Monday that Mr. Alfonsín was within his rights in ordering

the arrests of 12 suspects for 60 days and in declaring the state of siege. The suspects were accused of involvement in a violent campaign to undermine the democratic government.

More than a dozen small bombings, most of them occurring in the early morning and causing no injuries, have been reported in the past five weeks. The government has attributed them to a coordinated campaign to spread fear and weaken confidence in the administration's ability to maintain order.

[Political analysts and lawyers told The New York Times that while in the longer term, the decision to impose a state of siege could damage Mr. Alfonsín's image as a champion of human rights and democracy, the government's failure to end the violence or press charges against specific terrorists could make it, and democracy, appear weak.]

Mr. Alfonsín first ordered the arrests Oct. 22. Two days later, a judge ruled the arrests were illegal because the president had not declared a state of siege. On Friday,



Raúl Alfonsín

Mr. Alfonsín declared the state of siege for 60 days and re-ordered the arrests.

The appeals ruling reversed the decision of two local judges who had freed Major Granado and six others, including four other army officers, over the weekend on grounds that the government had not presented proof of the allegations.

The suspects are closely linked with the rightist military regime that ruled from the March 1976 military coup until Mr. Alfonsín assumed office in December 1983.

Pro-Syria Forces Leave Battle Area in Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Pro-Syrian militiamen pulled out of Beirut's Green Line battlefield Tuesday in a good-will gesture hours after Syria released 32 Christian militiamen and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria pledged to help Lebanon get back on its feet after a decade of civil war.

But as the 300 Arab Ba'ath Party militiamen pulled out of one section of the Green Line, fighting broke out a few blocks away between Muslim fundamentalist forces and Lebanese troops. The rival factions used rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns.

There was also sporadic fighting on the mountains east of Beirut between Lebanese army troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel and the Druze militiamen of Walid Jumblatt, military sources said.

"We decided to pull out our men from the confrontation lines as a sign of goodwill and to prove that we are prepared to facilitate efforts toward a solution of the Lebanese conflict," said Assem Kanso, lead-

er of the Lebanese branch of the pro-Syrian Arab Ba'ath Party.

The withdrawing Ba'athist militiamen took with them dozens of 8-10 recoilless guns, light artillery, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and light and heavy machine guns.

Mr. Kanso said the withdrawal was a prelude to an eventual disarmament of all militias in Lebanon. He did not set a timetable, but said his faction was ready to hand over its weapons to the authorities.

Mr. Kanso warned "the opponents of the Damascus agreement" and gave them two weeks to fall into line.

"In 15 days there will be a cleanup of the opponents of the agreement, and this does not mean the Green Line, but other parts of Beirut too," he said.

"We have set an example by pulling out of the Green Line," Mr. Kanso said. "There may be some who do not want to follow the agreement like the Muslim fundamentalist forces. They are, however, not strong enough to say no for long. But if they do, we have an answer for that, too."

Mr. Khaddam, the architect of the accord, said Syria would continue its efforts until peace is restored. Details of the agreement have not been published.

"Syria will help the vast majority of Lebanese who want peace and national reconciliation," he said Monday. "It is encouraging to see that the negotiators are determined to achieve peace and end the state of war and thus close a painful chapter in the history of Lebanon."

Words Failing, Yugoslavs Drop Anthem Search

Agence France-Press

BELGRADE — A 40-year search for a new national anthem for Yugoslavia has failed. The government is expected to announce shortly that the old pan-Serbian anthem in use on official occasions will be formally adopted.

On Monday, the parliamentary commission responsible for a national anthem proposed adopting the Serbian anthem, written in 1834 by Sano Tomasevic, saying it was unable to choose from several thousand other suggestions.

Numerous attempts to find a new anthem in the past four decades have failed. The problem was understood to be the government's insistence that Yugoslavia's history, different ethnic groups, socialist system and nonaligned policy be mentioned within the first 52 syllables.

Zhao Visiting South America

Agence France-Press

BOGOTA — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China met Monday with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia shortly after arriving for a three-day visit. It is the first stage of a South American tour which will later take Mr. Zhao to Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela.

WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Cabinet May Be Resurrected

ROME (AP) — Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader and prime minister-designate was reported Tuesday to have won basic agreement to resurrect his five-party cabinet that had collapsed over the Achille Lauro hijacking. Mr. Craxi held two rounds of separate talks with heads of his coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. He then met for four hours Tuesday night with the party leaders. Afterward, Mr. Craxi said the five parties would continue their consultations Wednesday.

The centrist coalition, Italy's 44th since World War II, fell Oct. 17 over a dispute regarding the release of Mohammed Abbas, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization who has been accused of masterminding the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner.

Colombia Missionaries May Be Freed

BOGOTA (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas have agreed to free three U.S. Protestant missionaries who were kidnapped 24 days ago in Colombia's eastern jungles and to turn them over to a government peace commission, a commission source said Tuesday.

The source said the kidnappers are members of the First Front of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces. Three members of the commission were delegated to travel to the jungle to receive the missionaries. The source said the commission knows the location of the missionaries, a woman and two men, but he would not reveal it. The commission was established to oversee a cease-fire truce signed with 16 rebel groups.

Time-Out Is Called in Chess Match

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Gary Kasparov called Tuesday for a time-out in the world chess championships, postponing until Thursday the 21st game of the rematch with the champion, Anatoli Karpov, Tass reported.

Mr. Kasparov, the challenger, leads the 24-game series by 11-9. He needs only 14 points from the remaining four games to become, at the age of 22, the youngest world champion.

Mr. Kasparov has now used his three permitted time-outs. Mr. Karpov has one more.

India Arrests Businessman for Spying

NEW DELHI (AP) — A businessman based in New Delhi has been arrested on charges of spying and selling official documents to foreign countries, an Indian government spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that Rama Swamy, a representative of Far East Trade Service, was arrested late Monday night and charged with selling military information to Taiwan, Israel, West Germany and other countries, according to the United Nations of India.

Authorities uncovered a spy ring in January this year involving another New Delhi-based businessman who allegedly sold classified documents to intelligence officials of the Soviet Union, France, East Germany and Poland.

Silva Is Asked to Form Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON (Reuters) — Amílcar Cavaco Silva, leader of the Social Democrats, accepted an invitation Tuesday from President António Ramalho Eanes to form Portugal's 16th government since the 1974 revolution.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 46, was named prime minister-designate after his party's victory over the Socialist Party of the outgoing prime minister, Mário Soares, in the Oct. 6 election. The two parties had been coalition partners in the previous government.

The Social Democrats hold only 88 of the 250 seats in parliament, and a minority government would face a precarious future, political spokesmen said.

António Ramalho Eanes

Juror Seeking Monroe Inquiry Ousted

LOS ANGELES (LA) — Sam Cordova, the foreman of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, was removed from his position as he was holding a press conference calling for a special prosecutor to investigate the 1962 death of Marilyn Monroe.

Authorities said Monday that the decision to replace Mr. Cordova was not directly related to his action. Her death was officially ruled a suicide. District Attorney Ira Reiner said that Mr. Cordova had earlier been given the choice of resigning or being replaced as of Monday morning because grand jury members had complained that he was repeatedly making unauthorized statements on their behalf.

For the Record

Two Sikhs shot and killed a prominent Hindu, Yash Pal, a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and escaped on the victim's motor scooter Tuesday, police in Amritsar said. (AP)

China and West Germany signed a memorandum Tuesday in Beijing to establish long-term cooperation in electronics, machine tools and electrical products that will include major transfers of technology. (AP)

Indonesia selected a 32-year-old woman, Pratiwi Sudarmono, to fly into orbit next year aboard the space shuttle Columbia and become Southeast Asia's first astronaut, the government in Jakarta said Tuesday. (UPI)

Pope John Paul II will make his third visit to France in September next year, Bishop Jean Villet, the head of the French Bishops Conference said Tuesday in Lourdes. He said the pope would visit Lyon, Annecy and the three-day trip. (AP)

Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union, was charged with slander for allegedly giving false rumors for Poland's national elections, an aide to the former Solidarity leader said Tuesday. (AP)

An aftershock in Mexico City from last month's earthquake, measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale, rumbled through Mexico City for 25 seconds on Tuesday. At least 10 persons were treated for minor injuries, most of which were said to have resulted from panic. (AP)

Correction

A New York Times dispatch in weekend editions on the United Nations 40th anniversary misstated the U.S. position on resolutions on the Middle East. The United States opposes references to Palestinian "self-determination."

U.S. Man to Get 6-Organ Transplant

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — An operation to replace six abdominal organs simultaneously has won approval from a University of Pittsburgh panel and will be performed on an Indian man as soon as a suitable donor is found, officials say.

The operation is to replace Herbert G. Seal's liver, stomach, large and small intestines, pancreas and spleen.

It is believed that surgeons have never simultaneously transplanted so many organs in approved surgery, according to a spokeswoman at Presbyterian-University Hospital of Pittsburgh, an affiliate of the university. A spokesman at the hos-

pital said that Mr. Seal, 36, of Pekin, Indiana, needs an intestine and liver transplant, but that research shows it is "surgically easier" to replace all six organs at once.

The donor organs must come from one person of comparable size and blood type, according to hospital officials. They said it was difficult to assess when the operation would take place.

The hospital spokesman said most of Mr. Seal's intestines were removed four years ago because of complications from ulcerative colitis, and daily intravenous feeding has since caused his liver to deteriorate.

Dr. Thomas Starzl, a pioneer in liver, kidney, pancreas and heart-liver transplants, had submitted the request to perform the operation. He attempted it two years ago in

emergency surgery on a boy who had lost his intestines in an accident. The child died after developing complications.

■ 2 Get Human Hearts
Two Pennsylvania men kept alive with mechanical hearts have received transplanted human hearts and doctors said both were in critical condition Tuesday, The Associated Press reported.

In Hershey, Pennsylvania, Anthony Mancina, the first recipient of an artificial heart developed at Pennsylvania State University, received on Monday the heart of a 155-pound (70-kilogram) woman who had died in West Virginia.

Across the state in Pittsburgh, a Jarvik-7 mechanical heart recipient, Thomas J. Guidosh, 47, also received a human heart on Monday.

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Expressions of interest should be sent to and as far as possible, but should include information as follows:

1. Name and address of the interested firm and all proposed associated firms, as well as a statement as to the specific areas, divisions, and/or departments being proposed to undertake the work.

2. Specific previous experience of the firm, individually and collectively in comparable building design/construction projects for governmental or international organizations, including the position held by the firm.

3. Prior architectural/engineering consultation on building projects of the United Nations and/or experience in the design and construction of buildings in Africa, either as principal or associated architect.

4. Summary outline of key personnel, with information on the responsibilities of each in the recent projects, especially those listed under items 2 and 3 above.

5. Additional relevant information, such as detailed financial statements, list of current projects, etc.

Whether the invitation for any subsequent short-listing of firms, or the contractual engagement on the part of the United Nations and the United Nations shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any other resulting from the invitation and reserves the right to negotiate an offer or contract with any firm or firms it deems competent to undertake the project.

Expressions of interest, four copies in English, must be received by the United Nations not later than 12.00 noon, Monday 2 December 1985 at the address given below. They should be marked "Architect/Engineers, Addis Ababa Construction Project" on the outside of the envelope and should be addressed to:

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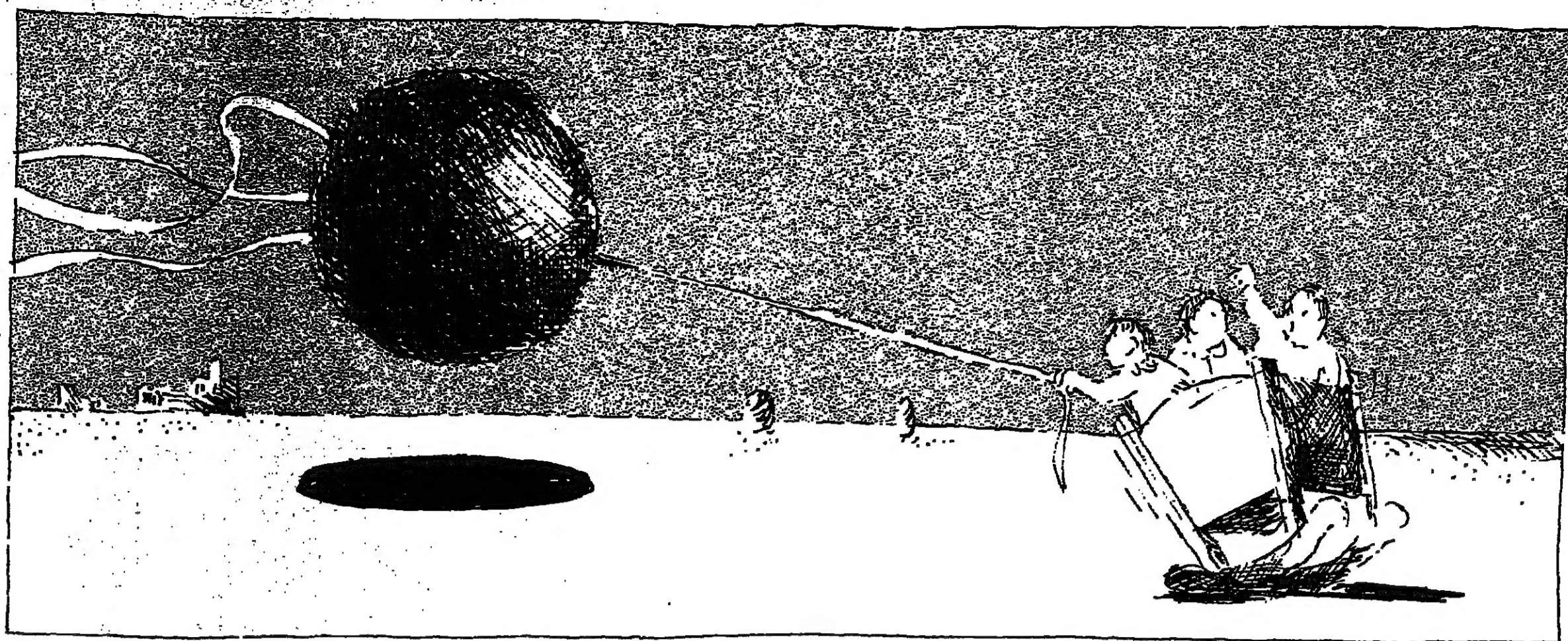
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Former Aide To Guru Is Arrested In Poisoning

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The former chief aide to Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the leader of a religious commune in Oregon, has been arrested on a U.S. warrant charging her with two associates with twice attempting to murder Mr. Rajneesh's personal physician, a West German prosecutor said Tuesday.

Ma Anand Sheela, 36; Ma Shanti Badra, 40, an Australian, and Ma Anand Pujia, 38, an American, were arrested Monday night at a Black Forest guesthouse, said the prosecutor, Ernst Bauer of Baden-Württemberg.

Mrs. Sheela was known as Sheela Bernstiel before joining the church. Miss Badra is the former Catherine Jane Elson and Miss Pujia the former Diane Orning.

Mrs. Bauer said the guesthouse was occupied by about 20 former Rajneesh devotees who left his Oregon commune in September after Mr. Rajneesh denounced them. Mr. Rajneesh is the spiritual leader of a sect that claims half a million followers around the world.

Mrs. Bauer said the three women had been sought under a U.S. warrant charging them with trying to kill the physician by giving him poison in 1984 and last summer.

The doctor, Swai Devaraj, for-



Ma Anand Sheela

merly known as George Meredith, became gravely ill and required hospital treatment after the second poisoning at Mr. Rajneesh's commune, according to Mr. Bauer. The prosecutor said the women may have feared Mr. Devaraj was trying to end their influence over Mr. Rajneesh and his personal physician, a West German prosecutor said Tuesday.

A Justice Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that U.S. authorities had requested that the women be extradited and that the three were being held pending court hearings on the request. Mr. Bauer said the procedure would take about two months.

Mrs. Sheela is among seven senior aides charged in the United States on Monday together with Mr. Rajneesh with criminal violations of U.S. immigration laws.

Mr. Rajneesh was arraigned Monday on 35 alleged immigration violations.

If convicted of all federal charges, Mr. Rajneesh faces a maximum of 175 years in prison and a \$350,000 fine.

Independents Changing TV's Image

Business Deals Boost Competition With U.S. Networks

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel and David Crook
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The premiere of the series "Dempsey & Makepeace" last month hardly seemed a special moment in television history. The characters' accents may have been British, but the story was pure Hollywood — an armored car heist, a cop cracking a crook's jaw and a budding romance between the stars of the series.

To those who work in television, however, the show was a sign of an important change in the medium. The weekly prime-time series was not broadcast on one of three national networks, ABC, CBS or NBC. Instead, it premiered on more than 40 independent television stations in major U.S. cities.

After 40 years of dominating the medium, the networks are losing their dominance over what gets aired on national television.

Independent stations, which historically have been the medium's second-class citizens because they were unaffiliated with any of the three networks, are trying to discard program schedules that are dominated by network reruns and old movies.

Under powerful and innovative new ownership, many of these stations have been broadcasting original programs and, some TV executives believe, may even be inching toward forming a fourth national network.

The changes occurring in the

broadcast industry will not bring about "an immediate fourth network," said Alfred Masini, one of the new national programmers, "but they are going to position a few people to control programming other than the networks. It opens a way, hopefully, for more people to be creative and bring something else to the fore."

The reduction in network dominance of television began in the late 1970s, but gained momentum this spring when a series of billion-dollar business deals created three new corporate powers.

In March, American Broadcasting Cos., fearing a hostile takeover, engineered a \$3.5-billion takeover of itself by Capital Cities Communications.

A few weeks later, Rupert Murdoch, the international publisher who has become the sole owner of 20th Century Fox, borrowed \$1.9 billion to buy Metromedia, the nation's largest chain of independent TV stations.

Ten days after the Murdoch-Metromedia deal, the Chicago Tribune Co. became the nation's fourth-largest television company in terms of potential audience when it bought KTLA (Channel 5) in Los Angeles for a record price of \$510 million. The deal gave the Tribune Co. stations in the three major TV markets — New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. WGN in Chicago is a "superstation" that reaches a nationwide audience over cable.

Last month, Ted Turner, an entrepreneur in cable television, bid \$1.5 billion for MGM-UA Enter-

tainment Co., only days after he had been rebuffed in an attempted takeover of CBS. His Atlanta station, WTBS, reaches a national audience via cable.

Until now, independent stations have survived through the concept of counter programming, showing "MASH" reruns, for example, while the networks air news shows, or Humphrey Bogart movies while the networks show prime-time series.

To many, the Tribune Co.'s and Mr. Murdoch's purchases were especially significant because they combined a program producer with a major group of independent stations for the first time.

By using their stations in the three major television markets as a base, the theory goes, Mr. Murdoch or Mr. Murdoch would have enough momentum to persuade other independent stations to buy their shows, turning independent stations into a loosely affiliated fourth network.

Leading independents have been wary of trying to do too much, too soon. But the new programmers apparently do intend to compete with the networks' grip is weakest.

The Tribune Co. has launched an effort called Inday, a project offering independents a daily two-hour block of four original news and feature magazine shows. Inday already has signed up 96 independent stations.

Independents also have been considering weekday children's programming.

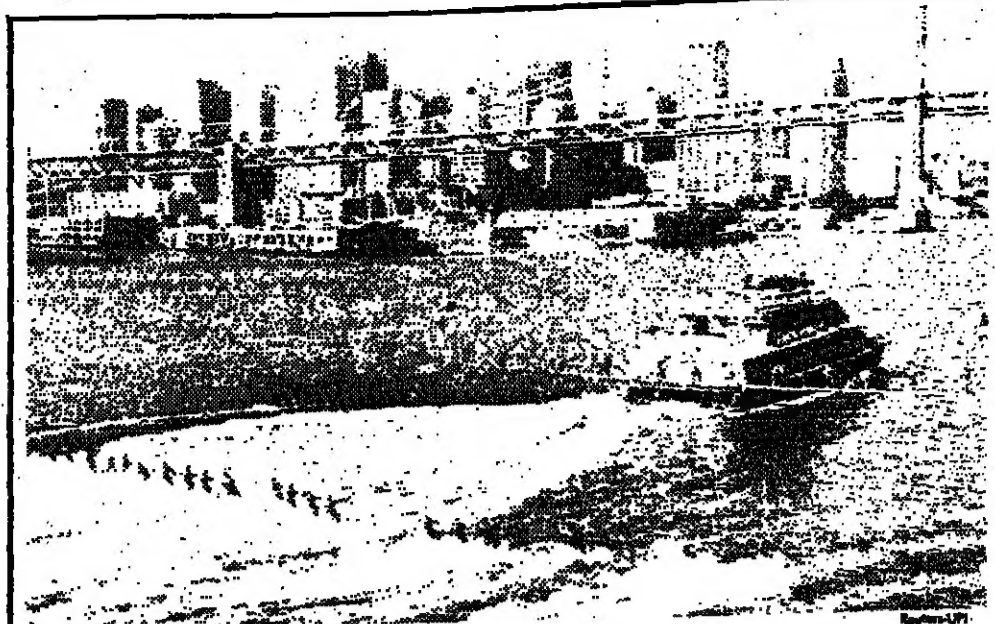
Last month, four new syndicated children's series premiered, including shows from the Tribune Co. and Group W Productions. Taft Broadcasting, which owns the Worldvision syndication company, also owns the Hanna-Barbera animation studio.

For five years, the Tribune Co. has also offered half-hour national news programs called Independent Network News. The prime-time version of the syndicated show is aired on 93 stations and a daytime version on 64.

Network executives confidently said that independents would be disappointed if they try to compete regularly in prime time.

David Poltrick, vice president of research at CBS Broadcast Group, said: "Switching to direct competition with the networks in prime time on a regular basis just doesn't make business sense. You can make more money with low-cost programming."

This requires smaller audience shares to break even, the strategy of counterprogramming.



BAY AREA WASHOUT — Fewer than one-quarter of the 110 waterskiers who attempted to become the largest group ever to ski a nautical mile were still standing when the towing catamaran neared the finish line Sunday at the Bay Bridge between San Francisco and Oakland. The record was set in August by 80 skiers in Australia.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Middle Age Looms For Baby Boomers

Sometime during the next few months the vanguard of that postwar phenomenon known as the baby boom will turn 40. As the Los Angeles Times put it, "Middle age will have come at last to the unwieldy bunch that so noisily redefined youth in the 1960s."

As the baby boomers climb toward the summit of the traditional corporate-jobs pyramid from the broad base into which they crowded a decade ago, they may find promotions out of reach.

The boomers have had enormous impact on every age bracket they passed through. In the 1950s, taxpayers had to finance thousands of extra classrooms.

In the 1970s, the boomers flooded the labor market just as inflation and stagnation hit the economy, aggravating unemployment.

The current restructuring of U.S. industry — fewer executives but more experts and professionals — and more responsibility at lower levels — is expected to ease the boomers' lot. Even so, too many middle-aged executives will be competing for too few high-level positions.

President Ronald Reagan, campaigning for the pending deficit reduction bill in Milwaukee, said it will mandate "a balanced budget by 1980 — or 1990. I'm sorry, 1980's kind of Freudian with me; something happened then, too."

Sol M. Linowitz, a lawyer who performed several diplomatic missions for Democratic presidents, recounts in his memoir, "The Making of a Public Man," that when he was on the French Riviera during the Johnson administration in 1966 and was told by his concierge that the White House was calling, he asked, "Who in the White House?" The reply was an icy, "Monsieur, when the White House calls, one does not ask who is calling." Three presidents later, he was with Attorney General Griffin B. Bell when a message arrived that the "White House is calling." Mr. Bell replied, "I don't talk to buildings."

Overheard on Manhattan's Madison Avenue by Philip H. Cohen, a reader of The New York Times: "Woman to bus driver: 'Does this bus go to the Cloisters?' Driver: 'Yes, Ma'am.' Woman: 'By the way, what are the Cloisters?' Driver: 'They're where this bus goes to.'"

Hotshot Wordsmith Knows His Onions

David Guralnick, editor in chief of Webster's New World Dictionary, has accumulated a total of 14,000 Americanisms. An Americanism, according to this Webster's, is "a word, phrase, or usage originating in, or peculiar to, American English."

A sampling of Mr. Guralnick's collection:

Champ, geek, snafu, beeline, sidewalk, clipboard, movie, steamroller, freight car, French toast, Canadian bacon, Chinatown, English muffin, chow mein, chicken à la king, cloverleaf, coffee table, pre-empt, paychick, rip-roaring, totally, beef, internal revenue, sideburns, letterman, jigsaw, barbecue, jumbo, baby-sitter, lacrosse, roughneck, floppy, Mickey Mouse, smog, catnap, coyote, crackjack, canis.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

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Widow Says Hijackers Forced Her Away With Gun

By John J. Goldman
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Fighting back tears, the widow of Leon Klinghoffer, who was killed by hijackers, said Monday that she begged the terrorists to allow her to remain alongside her husband in his wheelchair before he was killed.

The hijackers responded by putting a submachine gun to Marilyn Klinghoffer's head and forcing her up a staircase of the cruise ship Achille Lauro with the other American passengers.

Mr. Klinghoffer was left behind on a lower level when his wife was maimed to maneuver his wheelchair up the stairs.

"That was the last time I saw my husband," Mrs. Klinghoffer said Monday at a news conference, her first since her 69-year-old husband was shot to death on Oct. 8.

Mrs. Klinghoffer said she heard shots as she waited "during that brutal afternoon on deck," but she did not associate them with the killing.

She said the hijackers had been shooting into the ceiling and walls. "I didn't think of it. How could it occur to me, it could be my husband? Of course, it was."

She said she learned her husband was dead after the hijackers appeared fashionably dressed and unarmed about noon the next day.

"When I learned the terrorists were leaving the ship, I ran down to the hospital to learn he had never been there," she said. "I couldn't elicit any information."

She then ran to the bridge. "The captain appeared to be waiting for me when I reached the bridge, where I learned the fate of my husband."

"I believe my husband's death has made a difference," she said. "For the first time, we all realize this can happen to anyone, anywhere and at any time. With this realization, I appeal to all people of good will to close ranks to eliminate the scourge of terrorism from our lives. It is essential all of us become soldiers in the battle against terrorism."

Bomb Feared on Ship
 Italian newspapers said Tuesday that on the Achille Lauro's first cruise after the hijacking its crew tossed 21 boxes of gambling equipment overboard because of fears

that they contained a bomb. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

La Stampa of Turin and other newspapers reported that the crew members threw slot machines, roulette wheels and other equipment worth more than \$300,000 into the Mediterranean Sea off Greece on Friday.

It said the boxes were tossed after officials received a tip that there was a bomb aboard.

The gambling equipment had been loaded during a stop in Cyprus and was intended for use by an Austrian company during a cruise by the Achille Lauro in November to South Africa, La Stampa said.

Crew members noticed that the 21 boxes lacked the necessary documents and rather than risk opening them, they tossed them overboard, Rome's Il Messaggero said.

No explosives were found on the ship, and the cruise ended on schedule Monday in Genoa.

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Marilyn Klinghoffer

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By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, trying to bolster its case in Congress for a new generation of chemical weapons, has issued an intelligence report asserting that the Soviet Union has stockpiled nerve gas at 32 Eastern European sites.

The report, released Monday by the Defense Intelligence Agency, cited a 26-percent increase in Soviet nerve gas deposits since 1980 and said that Moscow was researching new chemical agents capable of penetrating protective gear issued to U.S. troops.

Although the Reagan administration had persuaded Congress earlier this year to counter the Soviet threat with the first U.S. production of chemical weapons in 16 years, the House Appropriations Committee last week voted down a \$164-million request to modernize the obsolete U.S. stockpile.

A major battle on the controversial issue is expected when the appropriations bill comes up for consideration in the full House, possibly this week.

The administration has argued that an obsolete and dangerous U.S. chemical arsenal leaves North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops in Europe unable to deter an attack by the Soviet Union, whose inventory is estimated to be 10 times larger. The average age of the U.S. munitions is 26 years, and Pentagon authorities said only 10 percent of the chemical arsenal was militarily usable.

Congressional opponents who believe the U.S. inventory is sufficient to deter a Soviet attack in Europe said the report appeared to exaggerate Soviet strength in chemical weapons.

A map of Europe displayed in the report showed 32 Soviet chemical weapons sites spread throughout the Warsaw Pact nations, with the heaviest concentration in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, close to their common borders with West Germany.

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New Military Government in Uganda Seems Unable to End the Atrocities

United Press International
NAIROBI — Despite a military coup in July, Uganda has not been able to end its reputation as the killing fields of Africa.

International relief agencies, diplomats and the ruling Military Council have reported atrocities nearly every day for the past several weeks, including murder, rape, torture and kidnapping.

The violence usually is carried out by bands of soldiers in the Ugandan Army, according to the sources.

Villagers disappear and human skeletons, often with the skulls showing signs of bludgeoning, have been found in many places throughout Uganda, sometimes in mass graves.

"The uncovering of skeletons over the past few months tends to substantiate reports that there was a fairly high level of killings in Uganda under Obote," said a Western diplomat based in the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

President Milton Obote was overthrown in a military coup July 27 by Lieutenant General Tito Okello, 71, now the country's leader. Mr. Obote is in exile in Zambia.

"The big difference now," the diplomat said, "is that the government is much more candid in dealing with reports of atrocities and has made efforts to detain soldiers in some cases."

Once described by Winston Churchill as "the pearl of Africa," Uganda today is shattered after years of anarchy rooted in tribal, religious and political differences. Several rebel groups are involved, but except for the main National Resistance Army, the others are represented in General Okello's ruling Military Council.

The main war zone is in the stronghold of the National Resistance Army, an area northwest of Kampala called the Lowero Triangle.

In mid-October Jasper Moru-

mer, a correspondent of the London-based monthly New Africa, described how he first came across eight skeletons on a tour of Lowero with guerrillas. "Of these eight, four were lying in a clearing. Their wrists were bound behind their backs and their skulls were cracked open. They had been bludgeoned to death, said the NRA, with hammers or stones."

"There was something systematic about this killing field. The skeletons were spread over at least half a mile and were in various stages of decay," he reported.

"How many 'suspected guerrillas' had died at this spot 50 miles north of Kampala," Mr. Moruemer reported, "one could only guess. In an hour of tramping through forest and swamp, I counted 82 skulls, but my search was random, and no doubt the vegetation hid many skeletons."

Not long after the coup, the Uganda Star reported that more than 1,000 skeletons were unearthed at Mpigi, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) southwest of Kampala. Outside the capital 30 more were found behind an army base.

Amnesty International, the human rights monitoring group based in London, reported in June that the most common forms of torture included "crushing or pulling testicles of men" and raping women.

In August last year, U.S. officials reported that killings of civilians under Mr. Obote were worse than during Idi Amin's regime. There were reports that up to 200,000 people had been killed since 1981.

No Cease-Fire Reached

Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan rebel leader, said Tuesday night that the government and rebel troops have failed to reach a cease-fire agreement despite a guerrilla offer to stop fighting while peace talks take place in Nairobi. Reuters reported from Nairobi.



RIDING IT OUT — A Delacroix, Louisiana, resident waited out the flood caused by a late-season hurricane, but three persons were killed and nine were missing as the storm, designated Juan, lost strength Tuesday.

Romanian Winter: Scarcity, Discontent Since '82, Foreign Debt Drive Has Been People's Burden

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — The first chestnuts have fallen from the trees in Europe's greenest capital, nights have become nippy and Romanians' thoughts are turning fearfully to winter.

Last winter lingers in memories as the worst time this country has experienced since World War II.

To this day, Romanians talk as though they feel in the marrow of their bones the record colds, aggravated by a critical shortage of fuel.

Men, women and children returned from cold and dimly lighted places of work or study to unheated homes, where they were told to light no more than one room, with a single bulb of low wattage.

Wintery road conditions together with the extreme fuel shortage made the supplies of food and other necessities even scarcer than usual in this country of great agricultural riches and chronic food lines. That winter has taken on a heroic quality in the memories even of diplomatic families, whose lives, though lightened by privileges, shared some of the deprivations.

In anticipation of another season of shortages, President Nicolae Ceausescu recently put electric power stations under military command and dismissed for "great shortcomings" the deputy prime minister in charge of the energy sector and the ministers for electric power and mining.

But the only thing that might

make things better in the coming season, in the general view, is a less severe winter. Nothing else promises to improve. The drastic shortages that tormented Romanians through last winter continue, and Mr. Ceausescu has, if anything, in recent days stepped up the calls for his people to work harder, produce more and export rather than consume.

Since 1982 Mr. Ceausescu has engaged his country in a "crash" campaign to pay off its foreign debt, which then stood at a peak that Romanian officials place at \$12 billion and foreigners put as high as \$14 billion. By the end of last year it was down to \$7.5 billion; a senior official of the Foreign Trade Ministry said it now stood at \$6 billion. In many embassies in Bucharest, Mr. Ceausescu's single-minded determination to make Romania free of debt and refuse new credits is termed an obsession.

The ordinary Romanian pays a heavy price for this. Street lighting is so sparse that wartime memories are evoked by viewing the city from a high building.

Even in summer, when fruit and vegetables are plentiful even for the Romanian consumer — exports allow some enjoy priority — lines at food stores begin early in the morning and resume at peak hours at midday and the end of the workday.

Meat has largely disappeared from the Romanian table; a visitor saw nothing but empty butcher stores in 10 days of assiduous walking about the city. Sugar, flour and cooking oil are rationed and in some areas of the countryside bread is also rationed.

Car owners are allotted a tankful of gasoline a month. In enterprises that do not meet their export or raw material extraction quotas, management and all personnel will be docked up to half their monthly pay. The same penalties will be imposed on the minister and aides responsible for the enterprise and the deputy prime minister under whose authority the ministry falls.

But no signs of stirring are evident in a country in which, rightly or not, many of its people believe that a greater proportion of citizens work for the secret police than in any other Communist nation. In no other Communist capital are uniformed police and security forces, patrolling the main streets with automatic rifles, more evident.

Protestant denominations, particularly Baptists and Pentecostals, have been enjoying considerable increases in followers in the last decade, with each group now believed to have more than 200,000 members. But the government continues to restrict religious freedom.

In September, during an 11-day preaching tour by the Reverend Billy Graham, the American evangelist, uniformed policemen and secret police officers turned back the overflow crowds who had sought to listen to Mr. Graham's sermons over loudspeakers outside churches at provincial stops.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Failure in South Africa

Three months after imposing emergency rule on parts of South Africa, the minority white government has extended it to new parts. These are blacks and other nonwhite citizens being made to pay a further price for the failure of white policy.

The extension is a cruelty. It is also a confession of failure. Nothing in the three-month record indicates that repression serves the current or long-term needs of the white community. Instead the period has seen, in addition to the deaths of hundreds of blacks, a number of firsts: the first riots in the white business districts of Johannesburg and Cape Town, the first white soldier killed by a black township. The price for whites is going up, too.

Emergency rule produced an economic calamity that nobody had foreseen. The emergency panicked South Africa's business-minded foreign creditors, shredding the country's creditworthiness and creating in one swoop a financial crisis greater than any that critics of apartheid had thought they could bring about by the application of political pressure. Extension of emergency rule deepens and advertises the uncertainty that most exercises bankers.

The emergency has also seen an extension of South Africa's international self-isolation. Ronald Reagan, whom the regime had counted on to understand both its difficulties and its manner of treating them, was moved to sup-

port the beginnings of official American sanctions. President P.W. Botha apparently feels misunderstood and abandoned: He has denounced Mr. Reagan by name for — are you ready? — "showing [American] Indians into reservations." One wonders whether this expression of pique actually represents Mr. Botha's understanding of the American scene.

The regime imposed emergency rule not simply to keep order but ostensibly to advance "reform" at its own pace. President Botha has dangled hints of political change that, in other circumstances, would have drawn some attention, at least as evidence of possible good faith. Police rule, however, undercut whatever benefits he might have been reaching for.

Mr. Botha's hints were denounced or ignored. Some whites sought to force the political pace by meeting outside the country with the underground nationalist African National Congress, and were promptly tarred and repudiated. Black opinion in the streets and the townships moved even further away from a position at which "moderate" black leaders feel that they can represent it.

Perhaps President Botha, in meeting protest with more repression, has a method that no one can perceive. Otherwise, he is taking South Africa — blacks and whites — down a one-way road of tension and violence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exception in Argentina

"The action was a little dramatic, but Argentine society is dramatic." So said an Argentine scholar, and he was right on both counts. Raúl Alfonsín, whose presidency embodies Argentina's return to constitutional legality, has imposed a state of siege. That means suspending constitutional liberties, but the action needs to be seen in dramatic context.

Many Latin American dictators have imposed cruel martial law, but this is a state of siege with a difference. Mr. Alfonsín's decree does not aim to create another Chile, where last year's crackdown allowed soldiers to sweep protesters off the streets and into concentration camps. The Argentine action bears no similarity to Nicaragua, where a Marxist-Leninist government earlier this month decreed a state of siege so that it could shut down opposition political activity and protest. Nor does it parallel recent Argentine history, when generals regularly overturned elected governments and pushed aside constitutional freedoms.

Two years ago this week, the last such military state of siege ended after nine years and the "disappearance" of 9,000 Argentines. Mr. Alfonsín's decree is just the opposite aim: to protect what those other states of siege wanted to eliminate. His goal is to open political debate, extend legal due process and strengthen constitutional rule. He will now have to show how well this dictator's tool can truly be used for democratic ends.

How does imposing a state of siege further constitutional rule? It is not such a paradox in Argentina, where no elected president has completed his mandate in 30 years. To break this pattern, Mr. Alfonsín has insisted on holding the military accountable for its deeds.

He demanded a public trial, which has just completed hearing testimony, for the nine military officers who presided over the "dirty war" and its disappearances. The verdicts are now pending, and in recent weeks a terrorist bombing campaign, presumably aimed at destabilizing democracy and intimidating the court, has gathered force. The threat could also affect important midterm congressional elections scheduled for next week.

Mr. Alfonsín's state of siege suspends the rights of only 12 persons, six of them officers suspected of being behind the bombing campaign. Imposing it was the only way to assure their detention without waiting for a long judicial investigation, a risk he judged unacceptable. The decree is also a risk. To dilute democracy even briefly, and even if for only a few, can weaken it for all. No state of siege is admirable; in another setting, any suspension of civil liberties would rightly set off the loudest alarms. But Mr. Alfonsín, a democrat, has acted on behalf of democracy. Freedom-lovers elsewhere can only hope that his dramatic action will be both brief and successful.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Aged 40, With Much Yet to Do

Only one major colony, Namibia, remains in the world, evidence in itself of the effectiveness of the United Nations in facilitating decolonization. But among the newly independent nations there is a growing need for the sort of assistance that the world organization uniquely provides in finance, economic development, political reorganization.

UN peacekeeping units, precluded by big-power unilateral initiatives, have had no role in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Grenada, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia or Hungary. But they have helped cool tempers and ease tensions in Kashmir, Cyprus and the Middle East. They have turned back aggression in Korea, they have struggled with the convulsions of nationhood in the Belgian Congo and they still stand guard on Israel's frontiers. That function needs elaboration and perfection.

Much that the organization accomplishes is invisible. No one can evaluate precisely the role played by quiet corridor diplomacy at UN headquarters in October 1962, when the world teetered close to nuclear conflict in the Cuban missile crisis. Each year's General Assembly, however truculent the rhetoric, however troubling the seemingly mindless bloc voting, is a switchboard for dozens of chiefs of state and foreign ministers, meeting as they can nowhere else, sometimes for pomp alone but often for calculated maneuvering to defuse some of the scores of conflicts that plague the world.

As there is disappointment and frustration, so is there a sense of progress in the way that the organization and its specialized agencies

have been able to marshal global resources in attacking disease, malnutrition and illiteracy. The process has tried the patience of Western nations, but it has also been a triumph of sorts, for it is their values that the organization has made central in its adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"We must be realistic about our difficulties and the dangers that we face," Javier Pérez de Cuellar asserted in his annual report. "But let us also resolve to find the ways by which, together, we can surmount them." In 40 years, no one has contrived a better place for that effort than the United Nations.

— The Los Angeles Times.

The United Nations celebrated its 40th birthday much as it has lived all its life — strong on perceptions, light on results. The commemorative session failed to agree on any statement at all about the Middle East, the one major international problem that has been with the world body from its birth.

For years now the secretary-general has been hunting that his emissaries were bringing the Afghanistan problem to the brink of a solution. As usual, no UN solution is in sight. President Reagan, in a speech that inclined more to image-building than reality, announced that he will take over this subject at the Geneva summit. This and the other regional issues he raised will certainly not be solved there next month. But an East-West summit is the only place where they might be solved. Entering middle age, the United Nations has still grown no real muscles.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: England Wins Aviation Cup

PARIS — The Coupe Internationale d'Aviation goes to England. Mr. Claude Graham White, in a Blériot monoplane, won the speed trophy at New York's Belmont Park [on Oct. 29] in the sight of a vast throng gathered to witness the crowning event of the greatest meeting in the history of aviation. Mr. White was the first of the eight qualified competitors to start in the 62-mile race against time, finishing in 1 hour 1 minute and 4 seconds. This victory glids the fame of the Englishman, who has recently had a successful career in the United States. For the rest, ill luck appears to have lain in wait all the week while the lesser events passed by, only to leap out in pursuit of the competitors in the big race. The accidents were sensational and heart-breaking, though not attended by loss of life or serious injury.

1935: Italy to Resist League Boycott

ROME — Premier Mussolini has issued orders to the Italian nation to reduce consumption in order to resist the boycott of the League of Nations. The era of sacrifices will begin November 5; its duration has been set for six months. It was decided to reduce imports of beef; the production of fish will be intensified; and the hunting of game is to be facilitated even on national reserves. State and local expenditure is reduced. The hours of work in all state offices will run from 8 a.m. to 12:30 and from 3 to 6 p.m. to curtail consumption of coal for heating and electric power for lighting. It is reported also that arrangements have been made between Italy and countries not applying sanctions. Coal will be supplied by Germany and Poland, lignite by Austria, oil by America, meat by the Argentine, wheat by Hungary.



'Hijacked an Italian ship, murdered a Jew in a wheelchair, reinforced U.S.-Israeli relations ...'

The PLO Role: An Indispensable Peace Partner

By Harold H. Saunders

WASHINGTON — Has terrorism killed the Arab-Israeli peace process? Or can new initiatives get it going again? For all the deplorable violence of late, the fact is that the peace process will not succeed without the Palestine Liberation Organization. Leaders on both sides have to find a way to overcome the effects of violence.

King Hussein and Prime Minister Shimon Peres have both proposed

Both Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein must consider how to convince the other that he could achieve important goals by negotiating. The United States, as a full partner, must help build confidence that negotiations can work.

To begin with, to enable Israel and America to move, King Hussein needs to state his readiness to

represent all Palestinians in accepting the partition of Palestine.

Beyond this, King Hussein has told President Reagan and, indirectly, Prime Minister Peres that he cannot negotiate creatively unless the PLO shares decisions on compromises. To cement this partnership he must help Yasser Arafat convince his colleagues that the Palestinians can achieve recognition and self-government if they stop terrorism and negotiate.

But Mr. Peres must also assert some political leadership. On Oct. 21 at the United Nations he challenged Jordanians and Palestinians to negotiate directly with Israel. He knows that he can best manage politics within the Israeli governing coalition when negotiations are going on. But to make negotiation happen, he also needs to help King Hussein and Mr. Arafat manage their coalition politics.

The PLO leadership knows that Mr. Peres leads a divided cabinet, half of which opposes real Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza. Clearly, then, to persuade them to cooperate Mr. Peres must follow his United Nations speech with concrete evidence that he will try to build political

support in Israel for changing the status of the West Bank and Gaza. Needless to say, he cannot begin to do so until King Hussein and Mr. Arafat convince Israelis that the PLO will stop terrorism and make a lasting peace with Israel.

How can Washington help? If the political divisions in the Israeli coalition do not permit it to assure the Palestinians that they will eventually be allowed to negotiate for themselves, America must step in to help get the PLO to the table. King Hussein would prefer the Americans to meet directly with the PLO so as to symbolize U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to negotiate for themselves. But he would also be greatly relieved by American recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in land from which Israelis withdrew.

The job now is not just to arrange negotiations. The job for leaders on all sides is to create the political environment for sincere talks.

The writer, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from 1978 to 1981, is resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and author of "The Other Side: The Politics of the Arab-Israeli Peace Process." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Hussein and Arafat have to convince Israelis that the PLO will stop terrorism and make peace.

negotiations with international support, but this diplomatic movement guarantees nothing. The obstacles to negotiation are political, and politicians must remove them by working actively to build political support — even pressure — for negotiation. The peace process is first a political process and only second a negotiating process.

Leaders on both sides must decide whether the recent terrorist attacks are to be allowed to derail the peace process. They can point to continuing violence as evidence that the other side does not want peace. Or they can deplore the violence but focus on the peace process.

negotiate in a way that compels Israeli attention, and PLO leaders need to endorse his offer unequivocally. They need to state their readiness to negotiate with Israel on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, declare an end to violence by groups under their control and commit themselves to conduct future relations with Israel in a peaceful manner.

As the United States learned the hard way at Camp David, those Palestinians still living on Palestinian land are not seen as fully representing those two million exiles who have lost their homes. Only the PLO, most Palestinians say, can

The PLO Role: A Troublemaker to Be Bypassed

By Clinton Bailey

OXFORD, England — Jordan's equivocal and ambiguous reaction to the peace proposal put forward on Oct. 21 at the United Nations by Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, indicates that the Middle East peace process is still deadlocked. King Hussein has not yet been able to take Mr. Peres up on his offer of direct negotiations, largely because he does not feel that he is authorized to pursue peace on his own without the PLO.

The only way to break this deadlock — now or in the future — is to hold a referendum, under neutral auspices, among the Palestinians living in the occupied territories. They, as the party most directly concerned, should be asked whether or not they want King Hussein to negotiate on their behalf. This is the only way to refute the PLO's claim that it and it alone must represent the Palestinian people in negotiations about its future.

Without such a referendum, King Hussein may never be able to negotiate with Israel for peace and territory. At the Arab summit conference held in Rabat in 1974, the Arab states unanimously gave the PLO an exclusive mandate for representing the Palestinians. Since then several states have had regrets, and in 1978, at Camp David, Egypt

broke the Rabat consensus by negotiating autonomy for the occupied territories. Until this month, King Hussein has remained bound by the consensus, afraid to proceed toward peace without the PLO.

Tacit endorsement for King Hussein exists already in the West Bank and Gaza. Over the years, and more so recently, the leading newspapers of the territories have prodded the PLO to grant the king a negotiating role. True, in the first years after the Israeli occupation in 1967 the PLO did give many Palestinians a sense of pride. However, as time went on fewer and fewer believed that it was capable of restoring them, or their lands, to Arab sovereignty.

These misgivings deepened, especially after 1977, when Israel's settlement activity and land expropriations intensified. Most Palestinians in the territories now fear that all will be lost unless talks start soon.

Aware of these anxieties, King Hussein suggested to the PLO, in Amman last November, that it agree to negotiate with Israel about an exchange of territory for peace, as stipulated in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

This position contradicts the PLO's principles and policies. But

Yasser Arafat, feeling that King Hussein's approach was popular and might undermine his own support in the territories, subsequently agreed to let the king make peace overtures — primarily to the United States. He also hoped that this

want peace soon and are willing to compromise to achieve it. They include most Palestinians in the territories and Jordan proper (together, 75 percent of all Palestinians), the Jordanian and Egyptian governments and the Israeli Labor Party. Advocates of the other approach do not want compromise and are

No peace initiative will ever get off the ground if it must wait for the extremists' approval.

would lead to American recognition of the PLO without it having to accept Resolution 242.

Meanwhile, however, many Palestinians have understood that the PLO's continued refusal to renounce terrorism and accept Resolution 242 may well prevent the Hussein-Arafat agreement of February from leading to negotiations. This month, in particular, it has become abundantly clear that the PLO remains an unacceptable negotiating partner both to Israel and to the major Western nations. Yet King Hussein alone cannot represent the Palestinian people without their explicit endorsement.

There are two conflicting attitudes toward peace among Israelis and Arabs. Some on both sides

willing to forgo peace indefinitely to avoid it. The Arab advocates are Syria, the PLO in all its groupings and the Palestinians who live in Syria and Lebanon. In Israel they are the parties of the right.

These extremists may remain an irritant even if peace is achieved between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians in the territories. But no peace initiative will ever get off the ground if it must wait for the extremists' approval. Mr. Peres has spoken. Those Palestinians who are interested in peace must be given a safe way to express their reply.

The writer teaches the history of Palestinian nationalism at Tel Aviv University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Mondale on the Deficit: Tax Revenue Has to Rise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is almost a year since the roof, the stars and 49 states fell on Walter Mondale's head. The visible scars — deep wrinkles around the eyes, cracked voice — have disappeared. The man who sits behind the desk in his Washington law firm looks a bit plumper and much more rested than the candidate who plowed doggedly ahead toward what he knew would be a beating.

No one, however, recovers quickly from a losing presidential race. Mr. Mondale is honest enough to describe his law practice as "good therapy" for his shattered ambitions. And he expresses genuine relief when a visitor says he would rather talk about current politics and policy than relish the last campaign.

He puts deficit reduction at the top of the domestic agenda, and he disagrees with the majority of Senate Democrats that the Gramm-Rudman "automatic curbs" mechanism is the right way to go after the deficit. "I would have voted against it," Mr. Mondale said, thus aligning with the 20-member minority of the Democratic minority. "That approach leaves the damage unspecified, but it gives the president the whip hand ... He can veto Congress's budget. He can veto any tax increase. Then when he makes his cuts, you can't get a two-thirds majority to override him. I'm afraid it would allow him to repeal wholesale the programs that he's attacked piecemeal."

Mr. Mondale's position puts him in agreement with his principal 1984 adversary, Senator Gary Hart, for whom he has warm words of personal and political praise these days. It puts him at odds with his fellow liberal,

Senator Edward Kennedy, who supported the Gramm-Rudman proposal and the earlier unsuccessful Republican effort to give President Reagan line-item veto authority.

Mr. Kennedy defended both votes as necessary to strengthen the authority of the presidency and to deal with deficits. Mr. Mondale said, "I don't accept" that rationale.

"The line-item veto involves a grievous diminution of Congress's constitutional power," he said. "And if we gave that power to this particular president, there is no way we could maintain the programs that we need to keep this a decent society."

"You just look at the recissions [requests for revocation of spending programs] that Reagan has sent up [to Congress] and you know what he'd do. In my judgment, those who support such measures as the line-item veto are endorsing an abdication of congressional responsibility."

Democrats are still on the defensive on the budget deficit issue. Mr. Mondale says, because "we haven't made the case successfully — certainly I didn't during the campaign — that a tax increase is necessary. We have to face the need to pay our bills. We have to get the deficit down. It's the source of 80 percent of our trade problems, of our agricultural problems, of our industrial problems."

"I might even make a deal with the president to accept more regressivity in our tax system in order to get the deficit down," Mr. Mondale said. Ideally he would like to see the tax reform bill now being fashioned in the House used as a vehicle to close

loopholes, broaden the tax base on corporations and individuals and raise more revenues through the progressive income tax. But if Mr. Reagan's veto threat prevented that, he said, he would support a value-added tax, a form of excise or sales tax used in many European countries: a tax on consumers. "As president, I never would have accepted a value-added tax," he said, "but if it's necessary to get us out of this radical impasse on the budget that Reagan's policies have created, I would do it."

Despite his strong rhetoric last year on the trade issue, Mr. Mondale is swinging back to the more liberal trade position he held as a Minnesota senator and a member of the Carter administration. He opposes the textile bill, which went whooping

through the House and which faces a Reagan veto if it goes on to him.

He endorses less drastic measures aimed at opening foreign markets to U.S. goods and curbing unfair trade practices. But he said, "If the president gets serious about trade policies and the deficit, a lot of the protectionist pressure will relax. If we adopt a defeatist-protectionist policy as a nation, we will be the loser."

On these and other topics, Mr. Mondale is not reticent. But he is not pressing, either. He made one speech to a Democratic fund-raiser early this month and will talk to the Council on Foreign Relations in November. He expects to be helping some Democratic candidates in 1986, but "nothing that resembles a campaign schedule," he has done that, and he has not forgotten what happened.

The Washington Post.

For a Start, How About A Test Ban?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has an odd habit of evading things he can do and concentrating on things he cannot possibly do. His speech at the 40th anniversary of the United Nations is merely the latest evidence in point.

It was well within his power to get his divided administration together on a settled arms control policy. This was expected of him before he went to the United Nations and a month before his Geneva meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

No such policy was disclosed at the United Nations for the simple reason that no such policy exists. Instead Mr. Reagan diverted attention from the arms issue to the settlement of regional disputes and human rights violations in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

There is nothing wrong with linking the settlement of disputes to the control of nuclear weapons. In fact, the Charter of the United Nations provides a perfect justification for doing so. The main principle of the Charter is in Article 2, Paragraph 4: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

Instead of sticking to this sound principle, Mr. Reagan delivered a provocative sermon, glorifying the U.S. record and the capitalist system while denouncing the Soviet record and the Communist system.

In his approach to the summit meeting, President Reagan apparently has two things in mind:

First, if he sticks to his "star wars" policy and demonstrates by testing that he can "hit a fly in the sky" — as Nikita Khrushchev used to boast Moscow could do — that would force concessions from Mr. Gorbachev.

Second, by raising the issue of the settlement of disputes in which the Soviet Union is in violation of Article 2, Paragraph 4, of the Charter, but not those in which the United States is in violation, Mr. Reagan hopes to blunt the force of Mr. Gorbachev's tricky offer to cut selected nuclear weapons by 50 percent and negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty.

There are many experts in the nuclear field who believe that a ban on the testing of all weapons would be the most effective brake on the arms race, and that it would be infinitely easier to negotiate and verify than all the other schemes so far proposed.

But Mr. Reagan has shown no interest in a comprehensive test ban. His mind runs to fantastic schemes that could not possibly be put in place until long after he has finished his second term. This is true not only in foreign affairs but also at home.

He has, for example, presided over the largest budget deficit in American history, and he proposes to deal with it not by raising taxes and cutting deeply into spending but by talking endlessly about a constitutional amendment to compel a balanced budget. He will never get it.

That, however, is the way he is. He is not only the greatest escape artist since Houdini, he is an escapist who prefers fantasy to reality.

He started his UN speech by recommending that the dreams of the past be tempered by a new realism. But it is clear that he has no knowledge or memory of the first days of the organization. Those of us who were present at the creation in San Francisco cannot forget that from the first day, members had no illusions that the five permanent members of the Security Council, with their vetoes and their blocs, would agree to observe Article 2, Paragraph 4.

Mr. Reagan has never been a great believer in the United Nations, partly because the Communists and Third World blocs have used it to vilify America. He has good reasons for resentment. But it should not be forgotten that bloc voting was not invented by the Russians but by the United States, and precisely during the San Francisco conference, where votes were rounded up for Washington by Adlai Stevenson, Nelson Rockefeller and Thomas Finletter.

If the 40th anniversary of the United Nations was not a howling success, this was probably due partly to the fact that number 40 is not the happiest of birthdays. At 20 you know you can wipe out human stupidity. At 30 you still think you can do it if people will just get out of your way. At 40 you know they will not.

Maybe at the 50th or 60th, some other leaders will make the "fresh start" that Mr. Reagan talked about. But he did not inspire much hope.

The New York Times.

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INSIGHTS

Claude Pepper: Slowing at 85, but an Eloquent Voice of the Elderly

By Pete Earley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Claude Pepper, at 85 the oldest member of Congress, is late. It's only 6:40 A.M., but the Florida Democrat is behind schedule as he rushes into a waiting CBS limousine.

"They want to talk about abuse of the elderly," says Rochelle Jones, Mr. Pepper's press aide. He waves her silent and attaches two hearing aids. She begins again. "One question they will ask you is, 'Who is the typical victim?'"

"I know," says Mr. Pepper. "Another question is: 'Are there any parallels between the person who abuses the elderly and...'"

"Any what?" Mr. Pepper interrupts. "PARALLELS," she repeats, leaning close to Mr. Pepper's left ear. "ANY PARALLELS BETWEEN ELDERLY ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE?"

"I've forgotten, but I think there is more elderly abuse than child abuse, or was it the other way around?"

"NO," she says loudly. "THERE IS MORE ELDERLY ABUSE. IT'S INCREASED SINCE YOU HELD HEARINGS IN 1981 BY 4 PERCENT PER YEAR OR ABOUT 100,000 CASES."

"In child abuse?"

"NO, ELDERLY ABUSE."

"Yes, when did we start?"

"YOU HELD THE FIRST HEARINGS IN 1981."

"1981? THAT'S CORRECT."

The television studio is confusing. Correspondent Bob Schieffer, who is in a New York studio, will interview Mr. Pepper. Mr. Schieffer's face will appear on a large television screen at Mr. Pepper's right. But Mr. Schieffer's voice will come from a floor speaker near Mr. Pepper's left foot. Mr. Pepper, meanwhile, is told to look neither left nor right, but straight ahead into a camera.

"Rochelle," calls Mr. Pepper, as the "CBS Morning News" title appears on screen.

"YES, SIR."

"The hearings, were they before our full committee?"

"YES, SIR."

"And they were in..."

"IN 1981, SIR."

"1981, OK, OK, 1981."

More than anyone else, Claude Pepper is perceived as the spokesman for 26 million Americans older than 65.

A Time magazine cover in 1983 called him "Champion of the Elderly." He is known on Capitol Hill as "Mr. Social Security" because of his dogged fight to spare it from cuts.

He remains the most sought-after campaign speaker in the Democratic Party because he can draw huge crowds of the aged, the segment of society with the best voting record.

"Claude Pepper has come to symbolize the elderly in this country," says Jack Osofsky, executive director of the National Council on the Aging.

Mr. Pepper's enthusiasm is inspiring. Although he is paunchy, hard of hearing, slightly stooped and has a mechanical valve in his heart that beats with the help of a pacemaker, Mr. Pepper regularly works 15 hours a day, chairs the powerful House Rules Committee and travels frequently, carrying his own bag.

When he had his pacemaker surgically implanted three years ago, he is said to have asked: "How long will the battery in this thing last?"

"About 10 years," the doctor replied.

"Then you'd better give me three of them now," Mr. Pepper said. "I'll come back later for more if I need them."

As with any person his age, it shows: Mr. Pepper often takes afternoon naps, forgets names and retells stories. Sometimes he asks his staff to drive him from his congressional office across the street to the House for a vote because he is too tired to walk.

Mr. Pepper denies that he has lost any physical or mental ground, and he resents the senility

imposed on him. He at first takes on a witty composure to charges that he may be slipping. "I've had to slow down a bit," he says, smiling. "Some Sundays when it's hot and I'm playing golf, I get tired at about the 16th hole and takes me a bit longer than normal to shoot all 18."

Pushed, he becomes irritated, complaining that reporters do not ask such questions of other congressmen.

"I do my best," he says. "I try to put in a full day." He rises early, works late and has taken on a full agenda. Besides protecting Social Security, there are immediate concerns within his own district: Radio Marti, which broadcasts U.S. programs to Cuba, needs \$3 million and Florida bankers want him to keep a branch-banking bill bottled up. His 1986 re-election campaign needs money. There is an autobiography to finish.

"So much to do," he says. "So much to do. I'm just too busy to get any older." Later that evening he talks of his wife, Mildred, who died of cancer in 1979 after 42 years of marriage.

HER death rocked him: "I never think of myself as an old man. It shocks me in a way to think that I am. But I am actually an old man! I don't believe it. I don't believe it. It happens so gradually. No one wants to go unless you are in some terrible, terrible pain. You just don't want to go."

The real difference between himself and his colleagues, he says quietly, is that "they have more time."

Mr. Pepper, the oldest of four children, grew up poor in rural Alabama. "I remember earning 65 cents per day as a youngster doing plowing," he recalls. "On the way home I stopped at the drugstore and bought a grapefruit drink. It cost me 10 cents and, my, it was so delicious, cold and sweet. I remember thinking that I hoped I could see the day when I could finish one of those grapefruit drinks and say, 'Give me another.'"

He paid his own room and board at the University of Alabama by hauling coal and ashes every day at a power plant. Later, he waited tables to help finance his legal education at Harvard.

"I shouldn't think what I would have become if I hadn't been able to get a good education," Mr. Pepper says.

After graduation Mr. Pepper taught briefly and then settled in Florida, where he developed a reputation for defending the poor and uneducated. In one case, he kept the state from executing one of his clients for 19 years until prosecutors gave up.

He was elected to the state legislature in 1928, but voted out of office after one term after he refused to support a resolution that censured Lou Hoover, the wife of Herbert Hoover, for inviting a black person to a White House tea.

Mr. Pepper left rural Florida after that for Tallahassee and took his parents with him. He cared for both of them until they died.

Eight years later, Mr. Pepper was elected to fill a vacant Senate seat. He immediately fell under the spell of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Pepper's loyalty to FDR prompted the New York Herald Tribune to write, "When the White House has an important balloon to send up, it invites Senator Pepper to supply the necessary oratorical helium for the occasion."

That loyalty helped end Mr. Pepper's Senate career. In 1944, Roosevelt asked Mr. Pepper to support the veto of a tax bill favored by Edward Ball, the politically powerful businessman who controlled the multimillion-dollar DuPont estate in Florida. Mr. Pepper agreed and Mr. Ball vowed revenge.

Mr. Pepper made another powerful enemy by joining a movement at the 1948 Democratic convention to dump Harry S. Truman. Time magazine reported that Truman summoned George Smathers, then a congressman, and said: "I want you to beat that son-of-a-bitch Claude Pepper."

Mr. Smathers challenged Mr. Pepper in 1950, waging a campaign that is described by Robert Sherrill in his book, "Gothic Politics in the Deep South," as the "most elaborate crusade of political annihilation ever conducted in Southern politics."

Mr. Pepper was mercilessly attacked for his anti-segregation views and openness toward the Soviet Union. He was branded at one point as "Red Pepper."

HE was soundly defeated and returned home broke. In the next eight years, he built a profitable law firm in Miami. He lost a Senate bid in 1958 but was elected in 1962 to a newly created House seat in Dade County, where the population had doubled in a single decade and where 80 percent of the registered voters were Democrats.

Mr. Pepper was, at first, a politician without a cause. But in the mid-1960s, when Miami's crime rate became the highest of any large city, Mr. Pepper huddled a bill through Congress that created a joint House-Senate committee on crime. He became its chairman.

In 1977, Mr. Pepper was named chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, and he quickly gave it national prominence.

Mr. Pepper had a track record: a concern about the elderly that can be traced back to his state legislature days when he sponsored a law that allowed persons 65 and older to fish without state licenses.

Protecting Social Security from budget cuts soon became his goal. In 1982, Mr. Pepper campaigned for 70 Democratic candidates in 25 states and at each stop blistered President Ronald Reagan for proposing cuts in benefits.

"I would grab the hand of the Democrat that I was helping, and I would raise it high and I would say, 'And this man or woman promises you that he or she will vote against cutting Social Security.'"

Nevertheless, when the Social Security package reached the House floor in 1983, Mr. Pepper lost. His colleagues gave him a standing ovation, and then voted against his proposal.

"I know who they are," Mr. Pepper says of the Democrats who he helped elect and who later voted against him. "And when there has been an opportunity for me to do something for them, I haven't done it."

Recently, Mr. Pepper has been quietly voting more conservative because his district now has more Cuban Americans — 50 percent — than anywhere else in America. They are not liberal.

"Representative Pepper has grown more conservative," says Richard A. Pettigrew, chairman of the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee, "but he has remained essentially true to his fundamental vision of this country — that everyone, no matter how lowly their beginnings, deserves an opportunity."

AND as Mr. Pettigrew sees it, the congressman has satisfied his constituency: "Quite frankly, Pepper could be re-elected here posthumously."

David Gold, a radio talk-show host, was blunt during a recent broadcast in Miami: "Do you think that Claude is playing with both ears in the water?"

Mr. Gold is harsh in his appraisal: "No one wants to talk about it because he is such an endearing man, but I think Pepper, at times, is incoherent, especially if you get him off subjects that he knows by rote like Social Security. His staff protects him and drags him around by the nose."

Mr. Pepper's image in Washington is different. "He is simply brilliant," says Christopher J. Matthews, administrative assistant to Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Democratic speaker of the House from Massachusetts.

"I have been simply dumbstruck by Representative Pepper's ability to recall details about his discussions with President Roosevelt, talk about complicated budget matters and then weave them together lucidly to make a point," says Dr. Robert Butler, founding director of the National Institute on Aging at the National Institutes of Health.

Several House members, who would not allow their names to be used, criticized Mr. Pepper, saying he engages in political demagoguery and is more comfortable with generalities than



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Several House members, who would not allow their names to be used, criticized Mr. Pepper, saying he engages in political demagoguery and is more comfortable with generalities than

substance. Not one, however, questioned his mental abilities.

Mr. Pepper's severe hearing loss could explain much of the criticism levied by Mr. Gold, a radio personality who was misled that Mr. Pepper could not remember his host's name during show breaks.

Mr. Osofsky recalls a press conference during which Mr. Pepper seemed confused until a reporter repeated his question. "Then Pepper effectively galvanized the room by answering it better than anyone else on the panel."

The most-often quoted incident of Mr. Pepper seeming to be confused occurred in 1984 during a fierce House battle over the MX missile. So crucial was the vote that the Reagan administration had dispatched Air Force jets to ferry back congressmen who might vote for the missile. In the House itself, Mr. O'Neill, cigar in hand, hovered, counting votes, pressing party members who wavered. In the end, MX opponents won the skirmish in three votes: 199 to 197, 198 to 197 and 199 to 196.

Mr. Pepper, who eventually supported building the MX, did not vote. The next day, the media speculated that Mr. Pepper had avoided the vote as a favor to Mr. O'Neill. But Mr. Pepper denies that.

"The speaker," Mr. Pepper said, "came over and he said, 'If I were a man your age, I'd go home and go to bed.' He said there probably wouldn't be any more votes and if there were any, they would be late at night. I thought about it awhile, and then I went home and went to bed."

Mr. O'Neill's press aide declined to comment on Mr. Pepper's explanation, but congressional aides and reporters found it damning. "Either O'Neill hoodwinked him, which is his fault, or he simply didn't know what was going on," a congressional aide said.

YET, during a recent debate on whether the House should cut \$3 million from the budget of Radio Marti, Mr. Pepper rose without notes and with little preparation delivered a speech so eloquent that his colleagues stopped talking among themselves and later applauded.

"Let us not silence, let us not soften the voice of liberty and freedom and democracy," Mr. Pepper said. "Let us put wherever we can the arm of words, as we did in other days of this country with our Declaration of Independence, ideas more powerful than guns."

"Claude Pepper is bound to have slipped some with age," says Mr. Pettigrew. "But I'd rather have Claude Pepper at 75 percent than most politicians at 110 percent."

Claude Pepper holds a photograph of his wife in his hands as he sits in his apartment dining room. "Many people thought she was the most beautiful woman in Washington when we first came here. She was so intelligent and so witty."

He looks around. "Everything is exactly the same here as it was when Mrs. Pepper left it," he says. "I feel a considerable closeness to her here. I didn't want to disturb the place that I'd been with her."

Her toilet articles are all in our bathroom and on the shower curtain there is a little note: 'When you are finished your bath, please close the curtain.' Apparently, I had been leaving the curtain open so Mrs. Pepper left me this note. It's still up there."

He recalls the first time he saw her. "She was wearing a bright yellow dress and when I saw her, I said, 'That's the prettiest girl I have ever seen. I've got to meet her.'"

"They were both a delightful couple," says the comedian Bob Hope, a family friend. "Mildred had a delightful sense of humor. I know that Claude was really knocked out when she left."

The Peppers spoke only once about the possibility of Mildred dying after doctors diagnosed her cancer.

"We were having breakfast one morning in Miami. She was sitting across the table from me and suddenly, she said with considerable sadness in her face, 'Claude, I guess we have just about come to the end of the road.'"

"Well, I burst into tears and rushed around and embraced her, and I said, 'Don't say that. I can't live without you!' And she never said a word again about it."

"I realized later that one of the greatest tragedies of my life was that I never told her, we never talked about, how much, I, uh, but you see I never abandoned hope. I always thought that they would find some cure, and I never wanted her to get down, so I just never talked to her about her, uh, going. I later found out that she had known her condition all along. I hadn't hidden anything from her. I'd only missed the chance to say goodbye."

"That has caused me much sadness, much sadness."

Mr. Pepper later spoke adamantly in Congress in favor of a bill that would have allowed patients suffering terminal illnesses such as cancer to use heroin.

"I told them about my wife's suffering... about that killing, terrible pain, but they were afraid that they'd be accused of voting for drugs, the bunch of damn weak, spineless bastards."

He was at her side when she went into a coma and he was still there days later when she died.

"At night," he says, "when I go into our bedroom and look at her bed next to mine, I say, 'Hello darling, hey' and I sit down and think of her and talk to her and that helps, but I still get very lonely for her, very lonely."

A stream of admirers is always there, even when he is eating.

"You are one of this country's greatest Americans," says one white-haired man.

"God bless you, Claude Pepper," says another.

"My, my," says Pepper, "people say the nicest things to me."

"I have always considered politics a form of ministry," he says. "It has an almost religious feeling to it. That's why I can't understand this man Reagan."

"I hope I will be around in a few years when the spell of his personality wears off and serious-minded politicians sit down and try to evaluate him. Is he a clown, a barker at a circus? Who is this man? This Ronald Reagan?"

INSIDE the television studio, Mr. Pepper sits slumped in a chair on the small stage set, the floor speaker by his foot, the screen to his right, the camera dead ahead. He stares. He is tired. Earlier, he had complained: "I don't know how many more of these I want to do. It's too hard getting up at 6:30. He looks very old."

"OK, sir, five seconds," the cameraman says, and begins the countdown on the fingers of his outstretched hand. As the seconds tick off, Claude Pepper begins a remarkable transformation. He shifts forward, he looks suddenly alert, his right hand moves upward, ready to stab the air to make a point.

When Mr. Schieffer asks how serious a problem abuse of the elderly really is, Mr. Pepper is center stage, his voice commanding.

"It's extremely serious, Mr. Schieffer, and it is growing more serious all the time. Our committee on aging held its first hearing on this subject in 1981 and we were SHOCKED to find out the extent of this abuse. It has increased about 4 percent, about 100,000 cases per year since we held those hearings. The timing between words and phrases is perfect, the diction flawless."

"Who are the victims, congressman?" Mr. Schieffer asks. "And who are the people causing this abuse?"

"Most of the ABUSE comes from INTIMATE family members," came the reply. "For example, we had a SHOCKING case where a son ROBBED his mother of her money and BEAT HER UP AND RAPED HER."

"What should be done?" asked Mr. Schieffer. Mr. Pepper doesn't flinch. His reactions are as polished as Sir Laurence Olivier.

"We must set up organizations to encourage and put pressure on those who have knowledge about abuse of the elderly to report that abuse," he says. "States must pass tougher laws to prevent elderly abuse and federal funds must be allocated to organizations that make preventing such abuse a priority."

It has been another successful performance by the master politician. Claude Pepper, the poor Southern boy who at 15 dreamed of being president of the United States, has been tested once again. He can still bring down the house.

UN Election Threatens Neutrality of Refugee Post

By Lisa Schlein

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A confrontation between a U.S.-backed Swiss candidate and an internationally known Third World diplomat for the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is threatening to politicize this normally nonpartisan humanitarian office.

During the next few weeks, the UN General Assembly will elect a successor to the present high commissioner, Poul Hartling of Denmark, who completes an eight-year term at the end of this year.

Traditionally, the high commissioner is elected by consensus. But, this year, diplomatic sources say, heightened rivalry between the two chief contenders for the post — Butros Butros Ghali, 63, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jean-Pierre Hocké, 47, director of operations for the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the first time in its history, force the issue to a vote.

"That would be a catastrophe for the UNHCR," a diplomat remarked. "The principle of unanimity is vital because the UNHCR must be seen as being completely impartial."

He said that a vote against any particular candidate by a bloc of countries would compromise the organization's standing. "The work of the UNHCR must be seen as something which goes beyond political concerns."

The office was established by the UN General Assembly in 1951 to help thousands of European refugees displaced by World War II find new homes. It was thought that the office would be dissolved at the end of its three-year mandate, but refugee problems around the world have kept the agency at work ever since.

The office now cares for 10 million refugees throughout the world. In the past 35 years, its annual budget has risen from \$35 million to \$500 million. In recognition of its humanitarian service to refugees in such countries as Indonesia, Sudan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Cyprus, the office was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1981.



Poul Hartling, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, touring a Vietnamese refugee camp in Hong Kong earlier this year.

Mr. Butros Ghali has been lobbying hard for the position of high commissioner for more than a year and is said to have lined up impressive Third World support for his candidacy. He is considered to be a very agile diplomat. As a close associate of Egypt's slain president, Anwar Sadat, Mr. Butros Ghali helped negotiate the Camp David Agreement with Israel. However, this success is seen as a major liability for Mr. Butros Ghali's candidacy among the radical Arab states that opposed the agreement.

A potentially more serious problem lies in the doubts being raised about Mr. Butros Ghali's fund-raising abilities. The organization's critical financial situation has become the pivotal issue in this debate. Mr. Hocké is widely seen as someone who can bring the office back to financial health.

Diplomatic observers say these financial considerations, now probably are working in his favor, provided the choice is between them.

But the observers say that Mr. Butros Ghali can probably still muster a majority of the votes in the General Assembly. Thus, in an effort to assure his election, they say he might decide to disregard the rule of consensus and call for a vote.

Such a move could seriously affect the office's work by politicizing what has, until now, been widely regarded as a nonpolitical office. Unlike many UN agencies, the office rarely has been

criticized for being used for partisan political interests.

The organization is facing a serious budgetary shortfall of \$40 million. Mr. Hartling blames the high value of the dollar and a spate of emergencies in Africa for the financial crisis. If donor countries do not make up this deficit, the new high commissioner could find himself running a bankrupt organization when he takes over Jan. 1.

Because of the financial squeeze, countries in Asia and Africa that maintain large refugee programs reportedly are lining up behind Mr. Hocké. Though he is generally recognized as a tough negotiator and able administrator, Mr. Hocké's close identification with the United States has, until recently, tended to hurt his candidacy. Now this identification is seen as an advantage in many quarters.

THE United States will be contributing a third of the organization's \$500 million budget for 1986. Mr. Hocké's relationship with Western donor countries including the United States, which is pushing his candidacy, is regarded as giving him a marked advantage in fund-raising.

Mr. Hocké's supporters reject assertions that he, as high commissioner, would become the servant of U.S. refugee policies. They point out that when he was directing International Red Cross operations during the TWA hostage crisis

in June, Mr. Hocké resisted intense U.S. pressures to have the Red Cross act as a go-between in negotiating efforts.

He stuck firmly to his contention that mediation of that kind went counter to the Red Cross principle that all parties involved in a hostage-taking situation must formally request Red Cross participation. Contrary to some published reports, neither the United States, Israel nor the hijackers formally approached the Red Cross to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Three other men are vying for the post of high commissioner: Max van der Stoep, 61, former foreign minister of the Netherlands; Anders Thunberg, 51, Swedish minister of defense, and Tom Vrancken, 49, Norwegian delegate to the UN in New York. While their chances are generally regarded as slim, they cannot be counted out.

This session of the General Assembly runs until Christmas. If no clear winner emerges, then the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, will have to find a compromise candidate. Mr. Hartling, 71, has ruled out any possibility of continuing in the post. However, observers believe he might be persuaded to reconsider.

Another name that comes up periodically as a dark horse candidate is that of Diego Cordovez, a UN special envoy. He is a member of Mr. de Cuellar's inner circle and chief negotiator for the UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan.

For Many Czechoslovaks, Commitment Is to a Cottage

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

TREBAN, Czechoslovakia — Jiri Roubek is a busy, 55-year-old bus driver who spends his workdays navigating the congested streets of Prague and his weeknights in a cramped city apartment.

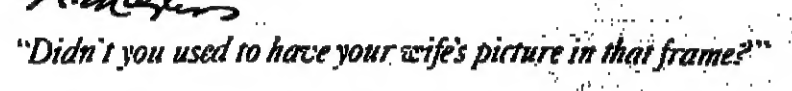
Every free day from April to October, however, Mr. Roubek and his wife can be found here in a cozy two-story cottage along the tree-shaded bank of the Berounka River. In theory, they come to relax under their apple trees or in the lazy, leafy warmth of the riverbank.


Yet Mr. Roubek says it is here that his hardest labor awaits. "All I do here is work," he said one recent afternoon, proudly pointing out the new stairway and boiler that are his latest projects. He sighed with satisfaction. "Now we have to tend the apple trees. I'll want a real holiday, I go somewhere else."

Mr. Roubek

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
227.97	226.61	227.97	+1.2

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5Ys		Class	
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quar.
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(Continued on Page 12)

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AMEX futures	P.34	Gold prices	P.37
NYSE prices	P.34	Oil prices	P.37
NYSE futures	P.34	Market summary	P.34
Commodity prices	P.34	Oil prices	P.37
Commodity futures	P.34	Other markets	P.38

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Returning From Overseas Can Mean a Backward Step

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has long been fashionable to move abroad in order to move up in the corporate hierarchy of multinational firms, and in many European multinationals, foreign assignments are still a plus for a career.

But in other companies, executives who return to corporate headquarters after a foreign assignment now find that they may have to take a demotion, make a lateral move or find another job. And in addition to a certain loss of status, the returning executive usually loses the overseas perks and does not always live as well back home.

The "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" phenomenon is one problem. But the continuing stagnation in both the French and British economies means that many corporate headquarters are not expanding their management staff. For some executives, there is no job when they return.

"It's a very great problem which has been compounded by the recession," said a senior executive with a large British mining multinational. "The career opportunities on people returning from abroad are very much less than a few years ago. Companies are contracting and people that might have left are hanging on to their positions."

That company copes with the problem by trying for six months to find an internal position for returning executives while at the same time giving them six months with an out-placement company. If nothing can be found internally, the executive is let go, hopefully to a job found by the out-placement concern. According to the mining company, the majority of returning executives do find comparable jobs within the concern, but they are not necessarily promoted.

"People now going overseas understand that this is what can happen to them," said the mining company executive. "It is one of the many factors making overseas assignments more difficult."

According to a recent unpublished study by the Paris-based Inter Cultural Management Associates, all 10 of the French multinationals surveyed said it was difficult to find jobs for executives returning from foreign assignments because of the scarcity of management jobs at headquarters. Most companies said that, at best, returning executives went back to jobs comparable to the ones held before they left.

"More than sending people abroad, the difficult thing is repatriation and getting people back into the company at a suitable level," said Anders Soudesius, who is in charge of recruitment at Volvo AB, the Swedish car group. Six years ago, Volvo began designating someone in the home office to communicate regularly with executives abroad about what is going on at headquarters, especially with regard to job openings.

The program has helped Volvo executives plan their reintegration into corporate headquarters, but Mr. Soudesius said, "It is still difficult to find a suitable position for returning executives."

Many of those returning lose the incentives they were given when sent abroad — including housing subsidies, cost-of-living adjustments, salary premiums as high as 25 percent of base salary in countries considered as difficult assignments and, for U.S. executives, tax-equalization programs.

"Usually returning executives have been used to a much higher standard of living in the foreign country, so they have some problems adjusting," said P.H. Knippen, director of corporate staff at Philips NV, the Dutch electronics group.

Mr. Knippen said that the company's policy is to give returning executives a "re-entry" period of three months to find a suitable position. If no position is found, the executive is given a "re-entry" allowance of 25 percent of base salary.

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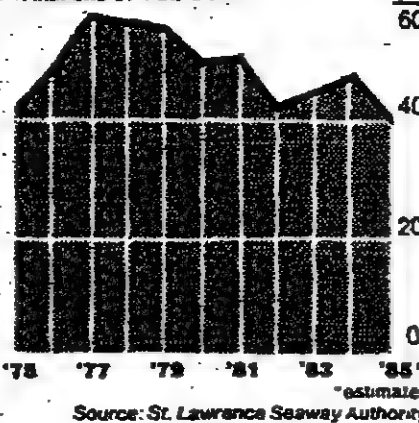
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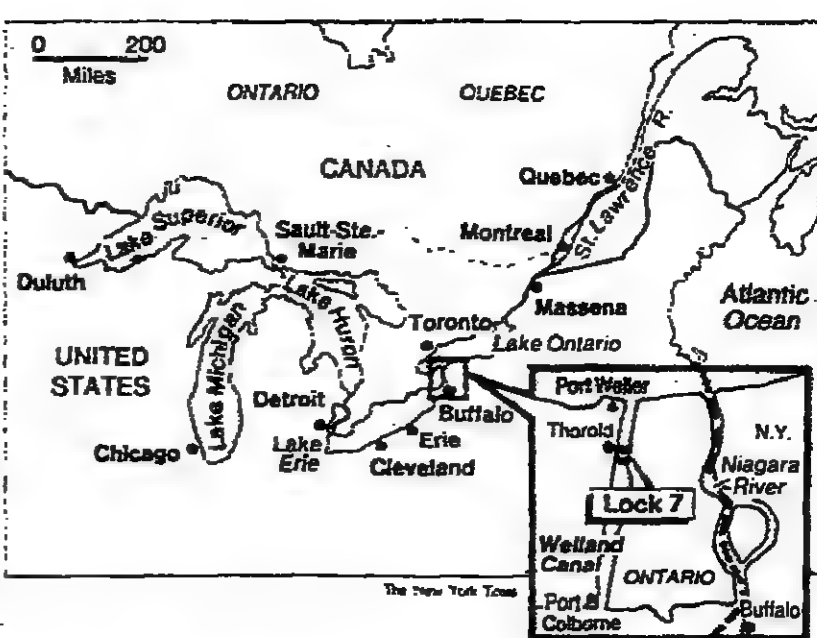
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Traffic Through the St. Lawrence Seaway

The total amount shipped through the canal's Montreal-Lake Ontario section, in millions of metric tons.



Source: St. Lawrence Seaway Authority



Accident Worsens Seaway's Hard Times

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

THOROLD, Ontario — The rumble of the heavy machinery goes on for 24 hours a day these days, as experts and workers try, first, to determine why a concrete chunk of Lock No. 7 slammed into the side of a ship two weeks ago, and second, to repair the damage.

For the more than 70 ships backed up in or outside of the Welland Canal, the cost of the delay amounts to \$15,000 a day. The three-week closure, officials have said, will mean a loss of more than \$350,000 for many ships. But the stakes might be considerably larger, in both money and in the confidence of shippers. The accident here was the second on the St. Lawrence Seaway in less than a year.

Last year, a lift bridge jammed in Valleyfield, Quebec, causing an 18-day shutdown and costing shippers more than \$40 million in lost business.

This has resulted in mounting worries that the seaway, portions of which are more than a half century old, is laying at the edges because of inadequate maintenance.

Iain Angus, a member of Parliament representing Thunder Bay, Ontario, home of a huge grain port, compared the seaway to an old car. "You can keep the motor tuned, you can change the oil and rotate the tires," he said, "but at some point the muffler is going to fall off. And then next week, it's the motor or something else."

Answers to questions about the adequacy of the seaway's upkeep will await investigations by Canada and the United States, which jointly administer the seaway.

What is potentially clear, however, is that the waterway has not lived up to the dreams many had for what was once the biggest construction project in the world.

Shippers through the 2,300-mile (3,700-kilometer), \$4.4-billion waterway have been running at considerably less than two-thirds of capacity in recent years. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Canadian agency that oversees the seaway, says traffic through mid-October was down 25 percent from last year, which itself was down by more than 20 percent from 1977, the best year.

This year, the seaway's operating deficit was expected to widen to 10 million to 12 million Canadian dollars (\$7.3 million to \$8.7 million), from 2.6 million dollars last year. The Welland accident seems certain to increase the loss.

If the Canadian government carries through on its threat to recoup a \$37-million surplus the seaway accumulated in better years, the effect could be a fare increase as high as 28 percent at a time when traffic is dwindling.

The seaway is becoming noncompetitive and any increase in costs is just going to exacerbate that problem," said Donald S. Rothwell, president of the Great Lakes Waterways Development Association, an organization of industries dependent on seaway shipments.

A big part of the reason for this year's decline was last year's poor grain harvest in western Canada. Canadian grain accounts for a third of seaway traffic, and can logically be expected to rebound.

Other problems are almost certainly more (Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Tin Industry Experts Discuss Ways to Shore Up the Market

By Joe Joseph

Reuters

LONDON — Leading figures from the world's tin industry began two days of crisis talks in London Tuesday to try to prevent a market collapse that could threaten producing nations' economies, the financial stability of many dealing firms and London's reputation as a leading metals-trading center.

The crisis, sparked off last week when the International Tin Council (ITC), said that it had run out of cash to support prices above their free-market levels, has plunged the London Metal Exchange (LME) into its worst upheaval since the 1950s.

Tin dealings on the LME, the world's premier forum for metals trading, have been suspended since last Thursday while ITC officials and bankers struggle to patch together a rescue package to restore confidence and limit further damage.

The upheaval in the tin market has already spilled over into other trading floors on the LME, where, according to some estimates, business has slumped by almost a third.

After meeting with bankers on Monday night, Peter De Koning, who buys and sells tin for the ITC's buffer stock, said: "The banks were very understanding and all recognize the importance of the country, being able to continue to operate."

But only hours before delegates from the ITC's 22 producer and consumer member nations began their talks in London on Tuesday, officials of many major producing countries were saying that their countries would not pay more money for further buffer-stock operations, the ITC's key price-support mechanism.

Paul Leong, Malaysia's minister for primary industries, said in Kuala Lumpur that it was no longer possible for the ITC to try to defend prices at current levels because of the weight of the world surplus. Tuesday's meeting should have focused on other ways of stabilizing the market, he said.

The decision to halt trading was taken after prices had tumbled to a 34-month low of \$3.10 (\$11.600) a metric ton in early trading last Thursday, well below the target floor price of \$3.50 that the International Tin Council seeks to defend.

Mr. De Koning said that the steep price fall had undermined the confidence of the ITC's bank creditors, but analysts said that matters were brought to a head by ITC producing members' delay in paying out the \$60 million of extra funds for the buffer stock that they had pledged last month.

Analysis believed that the two main options facing officials were the injection of a large amount of cash to shore up the buffer stock's finances or a commitment by member governments to underwrite all the ITC's financial obligations, estimated by some to be about \$300 million.

However, Mr. Leong, who speaks for the world's biggest tin producer, said that the LME should consider the possibility of a tin market without buffer-stock intervention in the near future.

The ITC's expensive buying operations have left it with about \$500 million of unwanted tin in its buffer stock, but many dealers estimate that, without such support, buying prices could fall by as much as 50 percent.

Chirayun Isarangkura Na Ayutha, Thailand's industry minister, said in Bangkok on Tuesday that his country would not offer additional funds to the buffer stock until other member countries help solve the ITC's financial problems.

Industry sources in the Far East said most producer economies were suffering from severe recession, face cash-flow problems and were unable to support ITC market operations.

Channel Tunnel Funding Cited

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British partners in a group of British and French companies seeking to build a tunnel under the English Channel said Tuesday that they had lined up enough money to start building.

Channel Tunnel Group PLC said the tunnel could open by 1993. Thursday is the deadline for submitting bids on the project to the British and French governments.

Channel Tunnel officials said the tunnel would cost about \$2.3 billion (\$3.2 billion), or half as much as the bridge-tunnel proposed by Eurotunnel.

Channel Tunnel's main competitors.

Exchange Reopened By Malaysia

By Joe Joseph

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Kuala Lumpur Commodities Exchange resumed operating Tuesday under a new set of rules, after widespread defaults halted trading in March 1984.

The exchange, the world's only futures market for palm oil, was not a "casino for get-rich-quick schemes," Prime Minister Mahatir Muhammad said at a ceremony to mark the new operation.

Mr. Mahatir, in introducing a system of fiduciary guarantees to protect against a recurrence of the defaults, also said the government would allow foreigners to hold more than a 50-percent interest in brokerage houses.

He also voiced hope that the exchange would introduce other commodities and financial instruments and stock indices.

Exchange officials said the new rules should ensure no repetition of the chaos that resulted from the default of a speculator who had nearly cornered the market in palm oil futures.

The affair frightened off traders, and volume, which had once exceeded 1,000 lots of 25 metric tons a day, dropped to a trickle before trading stopped.

Mr. Mahatir said: "An exchange, however well provided with laws, rules and regulations, has still too many opportunities and loopholes for the unscrupulous to take advantage."

Under the new rules, the exchange will operate on a new guarantee system based on a fiduciary chain, officials said, and Mr. Mahatir said anyone trying to undermine market confidence would be punished.

The new rules offer guarantees from the newly established Malaysian Futures Clearing Corp.

Other changes in the rules included revamping the Commodities Trading Act, and giving the exchange more powers to prosecute market manipulators.

Traders and refiners had mixed views on whether the exchange could sustain a high volume, although they said producers and refiners needed a properly functioning market as a place to hedge.

SEC Rules That Hutton Violated Securities Laws

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission cited E.F. Hutton & Co. and its parent firm Tuesday for securities law violations in connection with cash-management practices that earlier resulted in the concern pleading guilty to wire and mail fraud.

It was one of several SEC actions stemming from activities uncovered during a lengthy Justice Department investigation that led to the firm's guilty plea to criminal charges involving bank overdrafting.

Without admitting or denying allegations in the SEC civil complaint, Hutton consented to a judgment entered in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The SEC said its actions were based on Hutton's failure "to disclose the financial effects of cash concentration practices."

Under the negotiated settlement, Hutton will reimburse the investment companies it managed and their shareholders by more than \$1 million.

The firm also is barred from opening any new retail brokerage offices pending an examination of its policies and practices by an independent consultant acceptable to the commission.

The SEC said Hutton will be granted a further temporary exemption to a law requiring automatic termination of the right to act as an investment adviser for firms convicted of a felony, pending

hearings on Hutton's request for a permanent exemption.

And, finally, the SEC said it will continue its investigation "with respect to Hutton's cash-management practices in order to determine whether enforcement actions against individuals or other entities are appropriate."

The commission complaint said Hutton failed to fully disclose its cash-management practices and failed to properly administer investment company operations.

It said the firm's annual reports to the SEC "were materially deficient in that they failed to disclose certain bank overdrafting practices which gave rise to a significant component of Hutton Group's net income."

The \$1.025 million reimbursement to some of its customers stems from an SEC finding that Hutton delayed by one day crediting dividends to certain mutual fund customers and that others suffered by Hutton assigning a 2 P.M. asset value to some investment shares purchased up to two hours later in the day.

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MEMBERS NASD, SIPC, SIA

To Our Readers

Beginning today, we are adding the U.S. dollar exchange rate for the Soviet ruble to the currency table above. The rate is determined by the Soviet State Bank. In the U.S. Futures section, we begin publishing M&I Futures and the Mumbond Futures today. Meanwhile, we are deleting the Oats and GNMA futures from our listings.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts. 100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Ch'ge
High	Low										

(Continued from Page 10)

Allen	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948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Oct.

Dollar

Inventor/Asset	Asset	Price	Size	Bid	Ask
Alfred 1st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 2nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 3rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 4th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 5th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 6th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 7th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 8th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 9th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 10th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 11th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 12th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 13th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 14th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 15th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 16th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 17th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 18th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 19th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 20th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 21st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 22nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 23rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 24th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 25th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 26th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 27th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 28th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 29th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 30th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 31st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 32nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 33rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 34th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 35th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 36th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 37th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 38th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 39th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 40th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 41st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 42nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 43rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 44th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 45th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 46th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 47th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 48th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 49th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 50th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 51st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 52nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 53rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 54th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 55th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 56th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 57th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 58th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 59th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 60th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 61st 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 62nd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 63rd 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 64th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
Alfred 65th 95	75	10	75.00	75.00	
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Wherever it is, we'll find it.

OIL. Wherever it is, we'll find it. Oil is the primary source of energy. It is the power that moves the world and will be so for many years to come.

But, it is necessary to be prepared to wrestle this treasure from the earth's most secret strongholds, using the latest continuously evolving technology, and to venture into hostile, inaccessible places.

Agip, Italy's national oil company, took up this challenge sixty years ago, probing into the origins of the earth, experimenting with new techniques, and devoting to these activities human and economic resources that are always up to the difficulties to be overcome.

Wherever the possibilities of finding oil exist, Agip is present with its spirit of initiative and decades of experience. The results achieved, alone or in cooperation with leading oil companies, in 30 countries, on 5 continents, make Agip a reliable operator in any oil activity.

Even where no-one has ever reached,



Agip
Eni Group

Deep thinking. Top results.



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Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd
London

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chevron Says Its Profit Fell 28% in 3d Quarter

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp., the fourth largest U.S. oil company, reported on Tuesday that its third-quarter earnings declined by an unexpectedly steep 28 percent, primarily because of its financial integration with Gulf Oil Corp.

Analysts had estimated that Chevron, which acquired Gulf for \$13.2 billion in 1984 in the largest merger in U.S. history, would show a profit increase of about 5 percent in the third quarter from year-earlier levels.

Chevron, based in San Francisco, earned \$245 million, or 72 cents a share, in the July-September quarter, down from \$342 million, or \$1 a share, in the third quarter last year. Revenues dropped 28 percent to \$10.3 billion from \$14.3 billion.

For the first nine months of 1985, Chevron's earnings were

down 14 percent to \$245 million, or \$2.71 a share, from \$283 million, or \$3.22 a share, in the same period last year.

Nine-month revenues, which include Gulf, rose 1.8 percent to \$34.6 billion from \$34.1 billion a year earlier. Gulf revenues were first included as part of Chevron beginning May 1, 1984.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Chevron shares fell 25 cents on Tuesday, closing at \$39.50.

The Chevron chairman, George M. Keller, attributed the drop in third-quarter earnings to \$62 million in losses from adjustments from the combination of Gulf with Chevron, to a \$13-million write-off on a surplus tanker, to \$18 million in foreign exchange losses and to a lack of inventory profits.

The sale of Gulf's southeastern refining and marketing assets in February and of Gulf Canada in August were largely responsible for the downturn in third-quarter revenues, Mr. Keller said.

Sales of assets, particularly the Gulf Canada sale, passed the company's debt by \$2.7 billion in the quarter.

"Although exploration and production earnings declined during the quarter, the continued recovery in Chevron's refining and marketing operations was encouraging," Mr. Keller said.

U.S. petroleum earnings in the latest quarter rose to \$301 million from \$257 million a year before on the strength of increased refining and marketing profits from higher prices. But domestic crude oil and natural gas production declined, in part because of two hurricanes that struck the Gulf of Mexico.

Foreign petroleum earnings fell to \$274 million from \$246 million in the 1984 quarter because of reduced production, lower oil prices, foreign exchange translations and the tanker write-off.

Marks & Spencer Says Net Rose

London — Marks & Spencer PLC, Britain's largest retailer, said Tuesday that pre-tax profit rose 22 percent in the first half of fiscal 1986.

Profit in the six-month period ending Sept. 28 was £137.7 million (\$196.6 million) compared with £112.6 million in the like period last year. The results were better than the £130 million that analysts had expected. Sales in the period rose 15 percent to £1.67 billion from £1.45 billion last year.

Marks & Spencer said that clothing volume grew 14 percent over the previous year's period, foods grew 11 percent and homeware, 20 percent. Selling space in Britain was 3.5 percent greater, it said.

Investment Group Raises Beatrice Bid to \$5.1 Billion

CHICAGO — Beatrice Cos. said Tuesday that a New York investment-banking company has raised its offer to buy the consumer-products company by \$2 a share to more than \$5 billion.

Beatrice said Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. raised the bid to \$47 in cash and securities from \$45 in a letter received by the U.S. goods and services company.

The letter said Kohlberg Kravis would pay \$40 cash and \$7 in preferred stock for each share of Beatrice common stock it would acquire.

The previous offer, \$40 cash and \$5 in preferred stock, was rejected by Beatrice directors last week.

The takeover, a leveraged buyout, would be the largest such acquisition on record. In a buyout,

a group of investors take a company private by borrowing money to be repaid from anticipated future revenue of the company.

Trading in Beatrice stock was halted on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday before the announcement. More than 780,000 shares changed hands, and the price was unchanged at \$43.875 before trading was stopped.

When trading resumed at midday, the shares fell 12.5 cents to \$43.75.

With 109 million common shares outstanding, the new offer would be worth about \$5.1 billion.

Stock analysts said when Kohlberg Kravis made its initial offer that the price was too low and the investment-banking concern either would raise the offer or another bidder would make a rival bid.

COMPANY NOTES

Athens-Athens' capital has risen to 48.3 million francs (\$80.4 million) from 619.4 million francs after shareholders in the government-owned French engineering concern took advantage of stock options on 1984 dividends, the company said.

American Express Inc. said it will make a public issue in Japan of 1 million shares at \$43.125 each with Nomura Securities Co. as lead underwriter.

Deutsche Anlagen-Leasing GmbH, a West German leasing company, in a statement that work on its 1984 accounts has identified the need for further risk provisions totaling 300 million Deutsche marks (\$113.6 million).

General Motors Corp. will not continue negotiations with the Spanish state-owned industrial vehicle maker Empresa Nacional de Automociones, Enasa said. The companies signed a memorandum of understanding last year that included an option to take over the Spanish truck producer by June 30,

1985, but the deadline was later extended.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd. of Hong Kong said it has reached an agreement with the government on the proposed expansion for 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$256.4 million) of a container terminal. The two sides have been negotiating since last year.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. of Japan said parent company net profit fell 14.7 percent in the fiscal first half ended Sept. 30 to 12.28 billion yen (\$74.5 million) from a year earlier, while gross profit declined 19.4 percent to 28.38 billion yen. Sales rose 0.9 percent to \$82.54 billion yen.

Reuters Ltd. has acquired a majority shareholding in Visions, the international television news agency. Visions announced in Sydney at its annual meeting, Reuters increased its holding from one-third to 55 percent by buying shares from the British Broadcasting Corp. for £2.6 million (\$3.7 million).

Security Pacific Corp. of the

United States and a bank subsidiary have been sued by the trustee for a failed government securities dealer for \$477 million. The suit, filed in New Jersey, contends the banks contributed to the dealer's downfall in April.

Toshiba Corp. of Japan said its U.S. subsidiary will build a \$37.2-million plant in Arvin, California, to make telecommunication products and medical electronic equipment.

Union Carbide Corp. of the United States said it has given Chemopetrol of Czechoslovakia permission to double its high-density polyethylene production capacity at Litvov to 160,000 tons a year.

Bougainville Copper Output

MELBOURNE — Bougainville Copper Ltd. said Tuesday that its production of copper in concentrates fell to 127,679 tons in the first three quarters ended Sept. 30, from 133,082 a year earlier.

Xerox Posts Loss Of \$15 Million

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. reported Tuesday a third-quarter net loss of \$15 million because of two previously announced changes totaling \$164 million in connection with its insurance operations.

A year earlier, Xerox earned \$81 million, or 72 cents a share. Third-quarter revenue edged up 0.1 percent to \$2.12 billion from \$2.11 billion. For the first nine months of 1985, Xerox said total net income rose 5 percent to \$319 million from \$303 million a year earlier. Nine-month revenue rose 3 percent to \$6.20 billion from \$6.01 billion.

Earlier this month, Xerox said it would take a \$67-million charge to cover the strengthening of reserves at its L.W. Bieglers insurance unit, and a \$97-million charge for the closing of its Industrial Indemnity Financial Corp. operation.

Phibro-Salomon Announces New Philipp Bros. Shake-Up

NEW YORK — Phibro-Salomon Inc. has announced the second major shake-up in a year of its Philipp Bros. commodities trading subsidiary.

Last year's changes and those announced Monday comprise an enormous pruning of Philipp Bros., which just four years ago acquired Salomon Bros., Wall Street's largest investment bank, in an attempt to create a new financial powerhouse, Phibro-Salomon.

Salomon Bros., however, is now by far the more powerful of the two and the company plans to change its name from Phibro-Salomon Inc. to Salomon Inc.

Philipp Bros., one of the largest and most respected concerns in the highly secretive world of physical commodities dealing, will be slung down sharply as it refocuses on its basic business, trading raw commodities.

The moves will slash 600 staff members worldwide from Philipp Bros.' staff of about 3,000. Nearly all of the reductions, according to Robert S. Salomon Jr., a Phibro-Salomon managing director, will come from the company's marketing and distribution operations, a

low-margin business in which it largely acts as a middleman. It is also negotiating to sell a Brazilian pig-iron manufacturing operation, Mr. Salomon said.

In addition, there will be an important management shake-up. Two young Philipp Bros. executives, who made their marks in its securities trading operation, will be coming chairman and president of the company on Jan. 1, 1986.

Martin N. Kaufman, 32, who is based in London, will become chairman, and Henry S. Schachar, 31, will become president of Philipp Bros. at the retirement of Alan Flacks, the current chairman, and Ludwig Jesselson, an adviser and former chairman, at the end of the year.

Phibro-Salomon's chairman, John H. Gutfreund, said there would be a charge against the company's earnings because of the restructuring but added that it would probably come to less than the approximately \$50 million that Phibro-Salomon would gain from a previously announced termination of Philipp Bros.' retirement plan. In the last restructuring, 250 jobs were cut.

Nissan Reports 3% Rise in Net

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co., the Japanese automaker, reported Tuesday that parent company net profit in the fiscal first half ended Sept. 30 rose 3 percent to 42.82 billion yen (\$320.4 million) from 41.59 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Net profit for the group totaled \$6.52 billion yen, up 7 percent from \$6.15 billion yen, on sales of 1,939 million yen, up 6.7 percent from 1,816 million yen. Nissan said it will retain its 14-yen dividend in 1985-86.

Nissan blamed the modest rise in profit on the yen's appreciation against the dollar and said it expected exports to China to decline in the second half.

Du Pont, Philips Announce Joint Optical-Disc Venture

NEW YORK — Du Pont Co. and Philips NV announced Tuesday plans for a joint venture aimed at capturing a major share of the market for optical discs. They said they expected that share to exceed \$4 billion by 1990.

The Dutch electronics concern has 15 to 40 percent of the market for the most common optical disc, the audio compact disc. All compact discs now being made use technology jointly developed by Philips and Sony Corp. of Japan.

By 1990, Philips said, the compact disc's share of the market for pre-recorded audio should grow to 30 percent, from 4 percent at present.

Du Pont will bring its high-density information-storage disc operations to the venture. The two companies expressed confidence that they would displace floppy discs and tape as the most important means of storing information after 1990.

The joint venture was announced at simultaneous press conferences in New York and London. Its initial capitalization has been set at \$150 million.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain			
Marks & Spencer	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,676	1,426	1,252
Profit	137.7	112.6	98.4
Canada			
CIL	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	271.2	271.2	271.2
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Deutsche	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	44.4	44.4	44.4
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.19	0.19	0.19
Du Pont Canada			
Revenue	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	22.2	22.2	22.2
Profit	0.4	0.4	0.4
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
France			
Armstrong World Ind.	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Germany			
Arrow Electronics	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Italy			
Asarco	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Japan			
Atlantic Richfield	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Netherlands			
Batavia Manufacturing	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Portugal			
Sanicor	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Spain			
Boeing	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Sweden			
Boeing	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
Switzerland			
Boeing	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
United States			
Amer. Borkers	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
United Kingdom			
Amer. Motors	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	1,110	1,110	1,110
Profit	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
MINISTRY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER
N° 3764

The Gafsa Phosphates Company invites international tenders with a view to purchasing the following mining equipment for underground exploitation in the phosphate mines of the Gafsa Basin:

- 5 tyre wheeled loaders of 1 cubic yard
- 2 tyre wheeled loaders of 2 cubic yard

The companies interested by this invitation to tender may obtain a schedule of conditions upon payment of the sum of 50 dinars (fifty dinars), from the Service General, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Amir Abdelaziz, Tunis R.P. Tenders in the French language, in six copies, should be forwarded to Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 Metlaoui (Tunis), before the 14/11/85 at 10.00 a.m. The outer envelope must be marked as follows:

"Appel d'offres N° 3764"
Engage minier
Ne pas ouvrir avant le 14/11/85."

The envelopes will be opened in public on 14/11/85 at the Direction des Achats Department in Metlaoui at 10.00 a.m.

Any tender received by telex or after this date will not be considered.

REPUBLIK TUNESIEN
MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY
INTERNATIONALE ANBIETERUNG N. 3764

Die Gafsa Phosphates Company fordert mit der Absicht, bergbau-mechanische für die Untertage-Exploitation der Phosphatgruben in Gafsa-Bassin zu kaufen, zu internationalen Lieferungsprogramm für nachstehende Ausrüstung auf:

- 5 luftbetriebe Lader von 1 Kubikyard (0,765 m³) Ladeleistung
- 2 luftbetriebe Lader von 2 Kubikyard (1,530 m³) Ladeleistung

An dieser Ausschreibung interessierte Gesellschaften können gegen Zahlung der Summe von 50 Dinars (fünfzig Dinars) vom Service General, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Amir Abdelaziz, Tunis R.P. Angebote, in sechs-facher Ausführung und französischer Sprache mit dem Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 Metlaoui (Tunis), spätestens am 14.11.1985 um 10.00 Uhr morgens vorlegen. Der äußere Umschlag ist wie folgt zu beschriften:

"Appel d'offres N° 3764"
Engage minier
Ne pas ouvrir avant le 14.11.1985."

Die Umschläge werden am 14.11.1985, um 10.00 Uhr, in der Direction des Achats Department in Metlaoui unter Aufsicht der Öffentlichkeit geöffnet.

Nach diesem Datum eingehende fernschriftliche Angebote können nicht berücksichtigt werden.

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Attn: W.S. Elliot, 26 Finsbury Square,
London EC2A 1AQ, United Kingdom

Name _____

Address _____

Tel. (Home) _____

Tel. (Business) _____

NYSE High-Low

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
IBM	100
Apple	100
Microsoft	100
Oracle	100
Unisys	100
Spacelabs	100
GenCorp	100
Boeing	100
Rockwell	100
Northrop	100
Lockheed	100
General Dynamics	100
Grumman	100
McDonnell Douglas	100
Boeing	100
Rockwell	100
Northrop	100
Lockheed	100
General Dynamics	100
Grumman	100
McDonnell Douglas	100

AMEX High-Low

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
IBM	100
Apple	100
Microsoft	100
Oracle	100
Unisys	100
Spacelabs	100
GenCorp	100
Boeing	100
Rockwell	100
Northrop	100
Lockheed	100
General Dynamics	100
Grumman	100
McDonnell Douglas	100

Polish State-Run Firm Allowed to Issue Bond

Polish state-run firms have been allowed to issue bonds for the first time since 1945, according to reports from Warsaw.

The state-run firms, which include the daily newspaper, the state-owned television station, and the state-owned radio station, are now allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

The state-run firms are also allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

The state-run firms are also allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

Trunk Line in South Africa

Trunk Line in South Africa has been allowed to issue bonds for the first time since 1945, according to reports from Johannesburg.

The state-run firm, which includes the daily newspaper, the state-owned television station, and the state-owned radio station, is now allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

The state-run firm is also allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

The state-run firm is also allowed to issue bonds to raise money for their operations.

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Price
Gold	100
Silver	100
Copper	100
Aluminum	100
Iron Ore	100
Crude Oil	100
Natural Gas	100
Wheat	100
Corn	100
Soybeans	100
Cotton	100
Wool	100
Beef	100
Pork	100
Bacon	100
Ham	100
Chicken	100
Eggs	100
Milk	100
Butter	100
Cheese	100
Flour	100
Sugar	100
Coffee	100
Tea	100
Cocoa	100
Rubber	100
Latex	100
Timber	100
Coal	100
Oil	100
Gas	100
Electricity	100
Water	100
Heat	100
Cooling	100
Lighting	100
Sound	100
Visual	100
Communication	100
Transportation	100
Storage	100
Insurance	100
Finance	100
Real Estate	100
Art	100
Antiques	100
Collectibles	100
Stamps	100
Coins	100
Metals	100
Minerals	100
Energy	100
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Healthcare	1

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines in U.S. European Trade

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower in New York on Tuesday after suffering sharp losses in European trading.

Traders in New York said the decline of the U.S. currency was triggered by a steep drop in U.S. credit-market yields. But European dealers said the markets were reacting to the delayed effect of higher West German and Japanese interest rates, announced Monday.

The lower credit market yields were the result of encouraging comments on monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker. This in turn led to aggressive bidding at Tuesday's Treasury auction of \$6.75 billion of four-year notes.

"The U.S. bond market was in such a euphoric mood that speculation intensified of a discount-rate

cut by the end of the year," dealers said. By the close, the dollar had fallen to 2.6105 Deutsche marks, from 2.6399 DM at Monday's close.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 2.6307 DM after an opening of 2.6339 DM. That, compared with Monday's fix of 2.6420 DM.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.6325 DM, down from 2.6458 DM on Monday.

Some London dealers said it was now possible that the dollar could test the 2.60 DM level next week, although others doubted that Tuesday's decline had altered the overall steady trend.

The British pound closed in New York at \$1.4440, up from \$1.4275 on Monday. Earlier in London, the pound ended at \$1.436, up from \$1.428.

Another factor cited for the fall in the dollar was renewed speculation about Britain becoming a full member of the European Monetary System.

U.S. selling also pushed down the dollar, European traders said.

Dealers in Zurich also said speculation there of a possible U.S. discount-rate cut also helped the dollar's decline.

The U.S. unit fell in Zurich to 2.1523 Swiss francs, from 2.1658 francs. Later in New York, it finished lower, at 2.1390 francs, from 2.1625 francs.

Although one or two West German dealers believed the Bundesbank had intervened late in the session, most European dealers said they had seen no central bank activity.

"There was little point with the dollar going down on its own," one London dealer said.

Banks Seek Data on U.S. Debt Plan

WASHINGTON — Commercial bankers stopped short Tuesday of a general endorsement of the U.S. plan for easing the international debt crisis and called on Western governments to play a greater role in the strategy.

The managing director of the Institute for International Finance said, "There is a need for more information and more study," said the official, André de Larive, "and a wish for more involvement of creditor governments."

The institute hosted a meeting on Monday of 58 senior bankers from U.S., European and Asian institutions. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, was called to consider the U.S. plan for defusing the debt crisis.

Mr. de Larive said the banks had welcomed the plan, which was introduced three weeks ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and that they had expressed their general support.

But he also said that by no means represented a public commitment to lend debtor nations \$20 billion in the next three years, as Mr. Baker had urged.

In particular, Mr. de Larive said, the banks wanted creditor governments to advance guarantees for export credits to debtor countries through their official guarantee agencies.

They also wanted a more positive signal from Western governments that they were prepared to back a general capital increase for the World Bank.

To deal with the reluctance of smaller banks to lend more to the debtor countries, Mr. de Larive said, participants at the meeting discussed the possibility of a "mutual fund" through which their loans could be channeled.

The fund, he said, could be administered by the World Bank, possibly under the auspices of the institution's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which insures against possible political risks of investing in the Third World.

Mr. de Larive also said the banks wanted more information regarding increased disbursement of loans by the World Bank.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Ex-Japan Minister Named to Merrill Lynch Panel

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Merrill Lynch & Co. has appointed a former Japanese foreign minister to its advisory council.

The New York-based financial services concern said the former official, Saburo Okita, would join the council for its first meeting in Asia, which has been scheduled for Dec. 16 and 17 in Tokyo. At that meeting, the council will discuss U.S.-Japanese trade friction and measures aimed at opening Japan's financial and securities markets.

Mr. Okita, who is the first Japanese citizen on the council, is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies in Tokyo, which he founded in 1981. He served as Japan's foreign minister from November 1979 to July 1980.

The appointment of Mr. Okita

followed that earlier this month of Lord Weinstock, managing director of General Electric Co. of Britain. Others on council are: William P. Rogers, the council's chairman, who is a former U.S. secretary of state and senior partner in the law firm of Rogers & Wells; Howard H. Baker Jr., the former U.S. Senate majority leader who currently is managing partner in the law firm of Vinson & Elkins; Roger E. Birk, chairman emeritus of Merrill Lynch; Jean-Yves Haberer, chairman and chief executive officer of Banque Paribas; and Trevor Eytton, president of Brascan Ltd. of Toronto.

Genera Institute Names Director

The International Management Institute in Geneva has appointed

Juan Rada as its new director. Mr. Rada, who is 34, is the youngest man ever to hold the post, will take over the running of the institute in October 1986, when the current director, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, retires.

Mr. Rada, a Chilean, is a leading authority on the socio-economics of high technology and chairs that department at the institute. He will continue to run the newly created technology-management unit there.

Western Union Telegraph Co. has appointed Wallace K. Hall to the new post of area vice president for the Far East. He is based in Tokyo. Previously, Mr. Hall was senior director, international liaison, based in the company's head office in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

EBC Amro Bank Ltd. of London

has appointed Hans Fontein as a managing director. He previously was the managing director of Amro International Ltd. in London. Also, EBC Amro named Michael Hughes an executive director with responsibility for Eurobond sales. He also was formerly with Amro International.

NCR France, a Paris-based unit of the U.S. maker of computers and other electronic office equipment, NCR Corp., has appointed John Quinlan as president-director general. He succeeds Lucien Bardone.

Trygg-Hansa, the Swedish insurance group, has appointed Björn Sprangare as president, succeeding Curt-Stefan Giesecke, who will retire in June. Mr. Sprangare, who currently is president of Mo Och Domsjö AB, a Swedish pulp and paper company, will join Trygg-Hansa later this year and take full control of the company in June.

THE EUROMARKETS

First Deep-Discount 'Bulldog' Bonds Appear

By Christopher Pizzev

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market generally ended on a firmer note Tuesday, while the primary sector saw a variety of new issues, including the first ever deep-discount "bulldog" bonds, dealers said.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the chief bond dealer at a U.S. bank described as "disastrous" news that banks were planning to issue 36 Deutsche mark Eurobonds in November, totaling 7.475 billion DM. About 4.5 billion in DM Eurobonds have been issued so far this month, putting the secondary market under heavy pressure, dealers noted.

After the DM calendar was announced, the Inter-American Development Bank launched a 250-million-DM bond issue paying 7 percent a year over seven years and priced at par. The lead manager was Deutsche Bank AG.

In the sterling market, Safeway U.K. Holdings Ltd. issued a £100-million nominal "bulldog" bond that will be priced Wednesday at 38 to 42 to yield 90 basis points over

the 13 3/4 percent government bond due 2004/08. The 25-year issue was expected to pay interest of 3 percent in the first five years, 3 1/2 percent in the second five years, 4 percent in the next five years and 5 1/2 percent in the last five years.

The issue was guaranteed by Safeway Stores Inc. and the lead manager, Baring Brothers & Co., noted that the margin over the British Treasury bond for this issue was the lowest yet seen for a private borrower in the sector. Baring Brothers also noted that the concept of stepped interest payments was not new, but this is the first time that the formula had been used with a deep discount bond issue.

In the dollar floating-rate-note sector, Infinito Bancario San Paolo di Torino's London branch issued \$100 million of floating-rate deposits. The issue pays 1/16 point over the mean of 35 basis points London interbank bid and offered rates. The issue was bid on the market at around 99.67, compared with the total of 35 basis points. The lead manager was Morgan Stanley International.

Late in the day, European American Bank issued a \$125-million floating-rate note issue paying 1/16 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate. The seven-year issue was lead-managed by EBC-Amro Bank Ltd. and pays total fees of 40 basis points. But it was launched too late to trade actively.

Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG jointly led a 100-million-Eurobond-currency-unit bond issue for the European Community. It pays 8 1/4 percent a year over eight years and was priced at par.

Traders noted that the secondary ECU sector came under some heavy selling pressure Tuesday and consequently the issue was quoted around the total 1 1/2 percent fees, at a discount of about 2 1/2.

Gibraltar Financial Corp. issued a \$115-million collateralized straight bond issue paying 10 1/2 percent over seven years and priced at 100 7/16. It was bid around the total 1 1/2 percent fees.

Eurobond issues ended just over a point firmer in places Tuesday, with some professionals feeling that the market had bottomed-out.

On Seaway, Accident Aggravates the Hard Times

(Continued from Page 11)

today. That is the principal reason that although the Great Lakes region of the United States produces a fourth of the country's exports, only about 5 percent of them are shipped through the St. Lawrence waterway — fell to 17 million metric tons (18.7 million short tons) last year, from more than 30 million metric tons in the 1970s, as the steel industry contracted.

The substitution of plastic and other materials for steel in autos and other products raises the possibility that much of this market has been lost forever, regardless of steel industry recovery.

Technological changes in shipping, particularly big increases in ship sizes, have also hurt. "About the time the seaway was built, there was a sort of revolution in naval architecture," said Norman Bonson, an economics professor at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. "Ocean-going vessels became larger and larger."

The new larger ships were much better suited for carrying containers, which could be more easily and quickly transferred to and from trains and trucks at ocean ports. Less than 6 percent of the global container fleet can use the seaway

the average ship pays in tolls and other fees to pass through the St. Lawrence.

In addition, deregulation of U.S. railways has had the effect of creating giant "unit" trains, that is, trains with one cargo and bound for one destination. This often makes it cheaper to ship wheat or corn by train to a port such as Baltimore, and then transfer the grain to boats.

The seaway has faced big financial problems before. In 1977, for instance, the two national governments agreed to forgive 30-year construction debts that could never be repaid.

Now, however, Washington and Ottawa appear to be marching to different drummers, perhaps reflecting their different stakes in the seaway. Canada, with five of seven locks on the part of the seaway administered jointly — that from Montreal to Lake Ontario — collects 73 percent of the tolls and pays that portion of costs. The United States, with two, collects the remaining 27 percent and foots the bill for that portion of costs.

James L. Emery, administrator of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., the U.S. seaway agen-

cy, is fighting the declining traffic by insisting on no fare increases in the jointly administered portion, at least through 1986. Directly taking on his railway and Mississippi barge competitors, he is also marketing the seaway through new promotion offices, European tours and trade shows.

But the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has taken the view that the seaway should be self-supporting as soon as possible. Mr. Mulroney's first budget called for the return of the \$37 million in seaway surplus to the federal treasury, rather than allow it to continue to be used to cover operating deficits. His government is trying to make the seaway who benefits most from particular government services foot most of the bill.

Other proposed changes are to increase the required piloting fees for the St. Lawrence River beyond Montreal to \$4,500 from \$3,000, and to make shippers pay for services such as ice-breaking and dredging. While fees on the joint portion of the seaway cannot be increased without Washington's acquiescence, Canada is free to raise fares on the Welland Canal portion.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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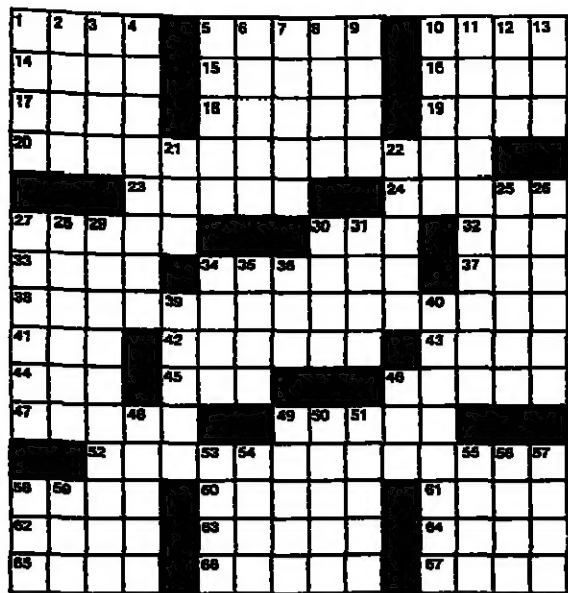
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ACROSS

1 Stuff
5 La — Opera House
10 Black to Plate
14 Hawaiian to Black
15 "Middlemarch"
16 Pram pusher
17 Vivacity
18 Land (listen)
19 Coach a thief
20 Daydream
23 Watering holes
24 Man of strength
27 Like — from the blue
30 Loc. of Nigeria
32 Spanish wave
33 Shankar, the star player
34 Kind of energy
37 River of Thailand
38 Cause for a suit
41 Ind. governor
42 Annoy
43 Acorn sources
44 — gestae
45 Actor Vigoda
46 He portrayed Mr. Chips
47 Less trustworthy
49 Oviedo is here

DOWN

52 Critical time for a matador
53 Vipers
54 Steer's card
55 2nd most national
56 Republic, formerly French Sudan
57 "Of Two Cities"
58 Submerged
59 Asian gulf
60 Scurvy
61 "Conjugal" sum"
62 Descartes
63 "Son — gun!"
64 Start of evening light
65 Code signal
66 Red dye
67 Basket fiber
68 "Jane Eyre" character
69 Following character
70 Abbreviated catchall
71 Western alliance: Abbr.
72 Suffix with cell
73 High-pitched sound
74 Pawnee's dramatic rite
75 Spanish lady
76 Something to tip
77 Unhappy

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PEANUTS



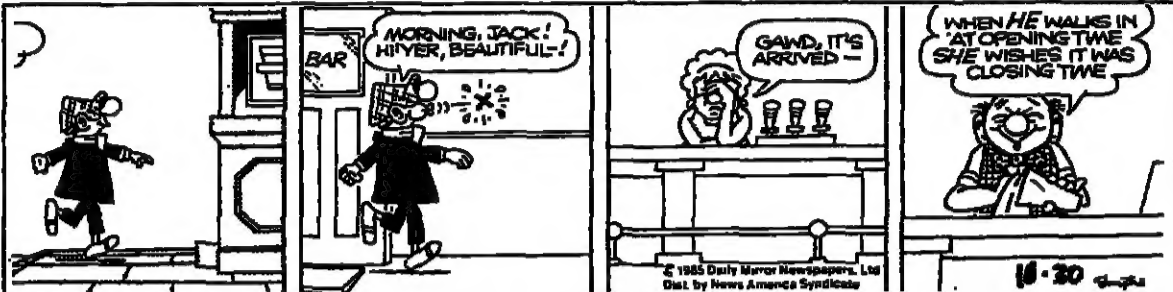
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



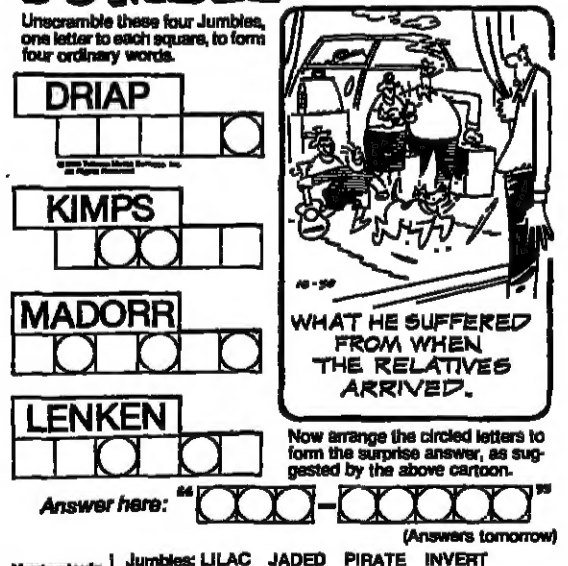
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Albania	22	12	14	14	14
Armenia	22	12	14	14	14
Austria	12	8	11	11	11
Bulgaria	12	8	11	11	11
Czechoslovakia	12	8	11	11	11
Denmark	12	8	11	11	11
France	12	8	11	11	11
Germany	12	8	11	11	11
Greece	12	8	11	11	11
Hungary	12	8	11	11	11
Italy	12	8	11	11	11
Japan	12	8	11	11	11
Korea	12	8	11	11	11
Latvia	12	8	11	11	11
Lithuania	12	8	11	11	11
Poland	12	8	11	11	11
Romania	12	8	11	11	11
Slovakia	12	8	11	11	11
Slovenia	12	8	11	11	11
Spain	12	8	11	11	11
Sweden	12	8	11	11	11
Switzerland	12	8	11	11	11
Turkey	12	8	11	11	11
Ukraine	12	8	11	11	11
USSR	12	8	11	11	11
Yugoslavia	12	8	11	11	11

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 4, NO. FRANKFURT: Foggy, Temp. 11-14 (10-11). LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 11-14 (10-11). PARIS: Temp. 11-14 (10-11). NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 11-14 (10-11). SAN FRANCISCO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 11-14 (10-11). TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 11-14 (10-11).

BOOKS

NOTHING HAPPENS IN CARMINCROSS

By Benedict Kiely; \$16.95; 253 pages.
David R. Godine, 306 Dartmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. 02116.

Reviewed by John Gross

CARMINCROSS, where nothing happens, is a small town in Ulster. Mervyn Kavanagh is a wandering son of Carmincross (Catholics as opposed to Protestants in the United States) who has been teaching in the United States at a women's college in the "semi-Deep South" — a well-cushioned exile in "a never-never land of dogwood and forsythia and chipmunks and young people." He has also acquired and lost an American wife, who has left him and gone to live in New York, with a boyfriend in titillating attendance.

Mervyn is haunted by dark thoughts of bombs, rubber bullets, political murder, political invasions, terrorism and counterterrorism — not only in Ireland, but with the Irish example, naturally enough, uppermost in his mind. The year is 1973 (though as Kiely warns us, "the earnest student of atrocities will detect anachronisms" — a number of later incidents are mentioned) and over the previous four years a regular diet of violence has become part of the Northern Ireland scene.

On his journey home, Mervyn samples some very different responses to the new Troubles — one man's gallant freedom fighter is another man's fanatical yahoo. And as the arguments build away, the sense of ominous possibilities grows stronger.

Even readers who know of Kiely's comic gift from his previous novels may find it hard to see much scope for comedy in such material. Yet the first thing to say about "Nothing Happens in Carmincross" is that it is often brilliantly funny, and not just in its more boozey or boisterous episodes, that it brings a searing wit to the grim events it describes.

That wit is above all to be found at work in Mervyn's talk and thoughts, in the sudden leaps of his tumbling, fast-flowing stream of consciousness. His mind is packed with quotations, pop songs, learned allusions, running gags, all kinds of odd scraps and echoes — a mind where John Milton keeps company with Dolly Parton, where virtuoso mimicry and inspired wordplay come naturally.

He is also a master of abrasive irony, whose mock-rhetoric acquires a rhetorical, almost poetic force of its own. A bomb has been planted

where it is liable to cause maximum damage — it was not asleep but only dreaming. A terrorist unit fails to phone through its warning to the local population in time, with dreadful results, because it overlooks the fact that another unit has put the telephone exchange out of action: "Should one patriotic perpetrator not remember what another patriotic perpetrator has recently perpetrated?" This is not just a merry tongue-twister, but an implied comment on both the action itself and the inadequacy of the flat or euphemistic words used to describe it in bulletins and communiques.

But then even a word like "wounded" — Mervyn remarks at one point, is "a mild word" when you think of what it can signify. The effect of his black humor, far from distancing us from horror, is to bring it home to us more vividly, to overcome the "mildness" of a settled response.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	TEXAS, by James A. Michener	James A. Michener	1
2	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	Garrison Keillor	9
3	CONTACT, by Carl Sagan	Carl Sagan	3
4	SECRETS, by Danielle Steel	Danielle Steel	1
5	THE SECRETS OF HARRY BRIDGITS, by Joseph Wood Krivak	Joseph Wood Krivak	7
6	THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST, by Anne Tyler	Anne Tyler	4
7	LUCKY, by Jackie Collins	Jackie Collins	10
8	GALAPAGOS, by Kurt Vonnegut	Kurt Vonnegut	12
9	THE TWO MRS. GRENVILLES, by Doris Lessing	Doris Lessing	8
10	THE IMMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER, by Howard Fast	Howard Fast	6
11	THE IMMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER, by Howard Fast	Howard Fast	11
12	THE FOURTH DEADLY SIN, by Lawrence Sanders	Lawrence Sanders	10
13	A MAGGOT, by John Fowles	John Fowles	9
14	THE FOURTH DEADLY SIN, by Lawrence Sanders	Lawrence Sanders	13
15	THE RED FOX, by Anthony Hyde	Anthony Hyde	15

NONFICTION

1	ELVIS AND ME, by Priscilla Beaulieu	Priscilla Beaulieu	1
2	DANCING IN THE LIGHT, by Shirley MacLaine	Shirley MacLaine	2
3	JACOBA, an Autobiography, by Leo Iacocca with William Novak	Leo Iacocca with William Novak	4
4	YEAGER, an Autobiography, by Chuck Yeager and Lee Jones	Chuck Yeager and Lee Jones	3
5	GODDESS, by Anthony Summers	Anthony Summers	1
6	HOUSE, by Tracy Kidder	Tracy Kidder	1
7	LIVING WITH THE KENNEDYS, by Michael Collins	Michael Collins	8
8	ON THE ROAD WITH CHARLES KURALT, by Charles Kuralt	Charles Kuralt	11
9	NEVER PLAYED THE GAME, by Howard Call with Peter Bonaville	Howard Call with Peter Bonaville	14
10	LAST WISH, by Betty Rubin	Betty Rubin	5
11	A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE, by Tom Peters	Tom Peters	6
12	RE-INVENTING THE CORPORATION, by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	10
13	SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHOICES, by Connelley Cowan and Melyssa Kinder	Connelley Cowan and Melyssa Kinder	7
14	COMMON GROUND, by I. Anthony LaPlante	I. Anthony LaPlante	12
15	JAGUAR WOMAN, by Lynn V. Andrews	Lynn V. Andrews	2

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An innocent-looking part-score deal, shown in the diagram, proved a deathtrap for North-South.

How West should respond to a two-club opening is debatable, and the one-diamond response he chose was at least as good as on spade, since it gave his partner a chance to bid a major suit.

The contract of three clubs doubled was, of course, a disaster. After a spade lead, on dummy, South tried the club ace. He eventually lost two tricks in each red suit and four trump tricks for a penalty of 700.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♣	1 ♣	1 ♠	1 N.T.
2 ♣	2 ♣	2 ♠	2 ♠
3 ♣	3 ♣	3 ♠	3 ♠
4 ♣	4 ♣	4 ♠	4 ♠
5 ♣	5 ♣	5 ♠	5 ♠

West led the spade eight.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 29
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	250.30	+0.20
Brussels	250.30	+0.20
Frankfurt	250.30	+0.20
London	250.30	+0.20
Paris	250.30	+0.20
Stockholm	250.30	+0.20
Zurich	250.30	+0.20

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Zurich	250.30	+0.20

SPORTS

Black Comedy Aboard the World Cup Bandwagon



Bernd Schuster
Too great expectations?

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Too deadly a business for a soccer player to be a comedian, the World Cup bandwagon for Mexico — if indeed Mexico can emerge out of its current state of political chaos — is a cruel joke.

Australia dropped the most unlikely of underdogs.

There is Melbourne stood the teams, soccer in green and gold.

Rob Hughes

Israel visitors in pale blue and white.

All were pristine, to attention and honor-bound to avoid any repetition of the ugly skirmishing during their match in Tel Aviv 12 days earlier, when nine players were booked and two were sent off.

The Australian anthem was correctly observed. Television cameras then panned to the Star of David on the Israeli flag.

Young Israeli players, a generation away from those whose rebelliousness must have been truly devastated by the playing of the German anthem in Israel's honor, stayed rigid and stoic.

The theme went on.

Australia's own boys, doubtless good, fair-minded sports as we know all Aussies to be, were divided.

Some almost doubled up at the funny side of their soccer federation's little mistake; others seemed

scarcely to notice, and some were plainly thunderstruck.

But the anthem played on. No one, presumably, had the presence of mind to pick up the needle from the record, whose playing, we are told, was a technician's mistake.

I hope Israel can believe that. I hope we have not reached such a point of suspiciousness that a nation forged out of the remnants of Hitler's atrocities (and still pursuing Nazis) is prevented from turning the other cheek and seeing nothing preposterous about an error in the music.

Israel is ambitious enough in international sport to integrate Arab and Jew into the nation's team. I'd wager the Israeli player ordered off in Melbourne was boiling from bone-deep Aussie tactics and not from music echoing in his ears.

Yet the drawn match ended Israel's World Cup.

Australia, provided it beats New Zealand on Sunday, will go forward to meet Scotland for a place in the finals.

Were it not for the idiotic mouthings of Frank Arok, Australia's manager, no one could blow the technical fust on out of proportion.

The trouble is that Arok, a Yugoslav of Hungarian extraction, spouts about "hating the other side, trying to intimidate them in any possible way."

His men, he says, are "mean and vicious dogs." He calls himself "the biggest and dirtiest Australian character." As a mean and vicious

man, he was sent off 17 times, and this month in Tel Aviv he shated mean and vicious abuse at the Israeli

referee and was ordered behind wire fencing.

Opponents coming to Australia, he boasts, should be afraid even to get off the plane. Stupid prattle, the more insulting when accompanied by insensitive technical error.

But in the sporting sense, the man I most feel for out of this

national team's players, may never forgive a New York travel agent who fouled up their visit to Canada.

The supporters, dispatched to Saint John, New Brunswick, had to watch the match on TV because it was actually played, and lost, 800 miles away in Saint John's, Newfoundland.

And the game itself, which actually put Canada into the finals at the Honduras' expense, was also a trial for the players.

The Honduran team baggage went astray in Miami; alternative shirts were purchased in Saint John's (Newfoundland), and the players stitched their own national badge onto them.

Still, it's not everyone who actually fancies playing in Mexico. Bernd Schuster doesn't.

On the night that West Germany surrendered its lifelong unbeaten record in World Cup qualifiers, Schuster the enfant terrible was at a secret address somewhere in Catalonia. His family is lying low after Basque terrorist threats.

One is tempted to say his country lay low in Stuttgart when, after scoring four goals for every one conceded in all previous qualifiers, West Germany lost, 1-0, to a Portuguese side that days earlier couldn't stop Malta from scoring twice.

Perhaps West Germany, like Hungary against the Netherlands earlier in the tournament, simply could not muster the will to strive for victory when its own qualification was assured.

Perhaps we are naive to expect that the modern professional should be proud enough, dutiful enough, determined enough to earn his pay by summoning up effort and spirit at every moment in every game.

Franz Beckenbauer deflected thoughts that night by publicly mentioning he would try one more time to persuade Schuster to function alongside Karl-Heinz Rummenigge under the national banner.

A midfield so unimaginative against Portugal (although so rampant everywhere else) needed vision.

Schuster came out of hiding, and apparently off the treatment table, to score stupendously for Barcelona in the European Cup tournament last Wednesday. And then to score points off Beckenbauer.

He told the magazine Der Spiegel that he would not play in Mexico and that was final.

"The expectations for my return were too great," he was quoted as saying. "I alone can't bring about wonders."

Would not even try? Where is the man's ambition? In West Germany, come the final selection, Beckenbauer may well have to try again, down on one knee and with words only for Schuster. The player's rebuttal, after all, comes at Halloween, the last romp of evil spirit before All Saints' day.

Down under in Aussie, and over on the plains of Honduras, they may not know too much of All Hallow's Eve.

But they'll know the game's the thing so long as it plays in the right spirit.

Some of them will, anyway. Honduran soccer supporters, and

Oceania/Israel qualifying group is Ven Jin Hen.

His World Cup is over too, doubtless with much relief. Between them, Australians, Israelis and New Zealanders (and at odd times Jin Hen's own Taiwanese defenders) put the ball past him 34 times — on average, almost six times per game.

And if Jin Hen returned the fall guy, we should remember Chen Sing-An, who scored Taiwan's solitary goal in reply.

Not so much the winning as the taking part. Hondurans will vouch for that.

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Some of them will, anyway. Honduran soccer supporters, and

The Royals: Better Than 'Best'

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thanks. We needed that.

After drug trials and a stupid strike following on the tedium of 1984, baseball was ready for the Kansas City Royals. We needed the most preposterous postseason in history to end in the crowning of the marvelous, awful, spunky, lucky Royals as winners of the World Series.

Are they the worst team ever to take the Series? Let's hope so, these guys deserve to be remembered. Was theirs the greatest never-say-die comeback performance in baseball history? Let's pretend it was. It's a fact that no Series winner ever before survived six win-or-go-home games.

Stop that whispering out there. We're trying to forget the '81 Dodgers, who won five must-win games before the Series ever began and then lost the first two to the New York Yankees.

Let's not let the facts get in the way of a fairy-tale ending. Just for today, let's ignore about 10 teams that accomplished comebacks so outlandish it's almost impossible to compare degrees of difficulty. (In recent times, give me the '78 Yankees any day.)

Give Kansas City its due. No team ever did more with less, or had to dig out of deeper holes to do it, than the 1985 Royals. Let's hear it for a loaf of Brett, a slice of Bianciana and a pound of Balboni. We don't even know Darryl Motley and Dane Iorg,

but when it comes to heroes they're our kind of guys.

Whoever thought the nation's sixth-graders would be able to pass a spelling bee on Sabershaugen, Gubica, Quisenberry, Leibrandt and Concepcion?

Let's be honest. Could the Royals have won the Series if The Tap That Ate St. Louis hadn't broken a microscopic bone on Vince Coleman's knee? Don't be silly. Tio Landrum, who batted .360, produced only three runs in the whole Series. Coleman can create that many in one havoc-riddled game.

Could the Royals have won without the fine work of Joaquin Andujar? No way. They should vote the Cardinal astronaut a full share.

Could Kansas City have won without Don Denlinger? Maybe so, but maybe not, too. St. Louis looked like it never recovered from the American League umpire's bad call in Game 6, which let the leadoff Royal reach base in the ninth inning of a 1-0 game.

Kansas City won 91 regular-season games and had to squeeze blood from stones to do it. It had the sixth-best record in baseball and that's about right.

The reason we like the Royals, the reason their triumph will warm baseball fans so much more through the winter than a Cardinal victory would have, is the nature of the people who won. Who really cares about talent — that the Blue Jays, Cardinals, Yankees, Mets and maybe

even the Dodgers could beat them over a long fair season?

Sometimes it's better when the best team doesn't win.

The Royals' owner doesn't have himself drawn around his ballpark on a chariot of beer kegs, nor does he have an odious commercial jingle blaring over the PA system between pitches.

Royals Stadium is not a tacky testimonial to the glories of peddling beer. It's a beautiful ballpark full of water fountains.

The Royals' manager doesn't denigrate teams before he plays back to him on a tape recorder. He does not push blame toward his players and away from himself. He doesn't accuse umpires of deliberate prejudice when there's no evidence of it. He doesn't lay on the charm for the national TV cameras and, once he gets back to his office, bad-mouth the team that just beat him.

When Dick Howser of the Royals makes a hard decision and gets second-guessed nationwide, he stands like a little soldier in one spot for an hour and, politely, humorously, tells anyone who asks just why he did what he did and why he'd do it again.

The Royals are easy to like. George Brett, Frank White and Hal McRae — the soul of the team since 1973 — are hard-nosed, honest and smart. They play hurt. And they've swallowed possession losses in '76, '77, '78, '80, '81 and '84 without losing their confidence, drive or leadership.

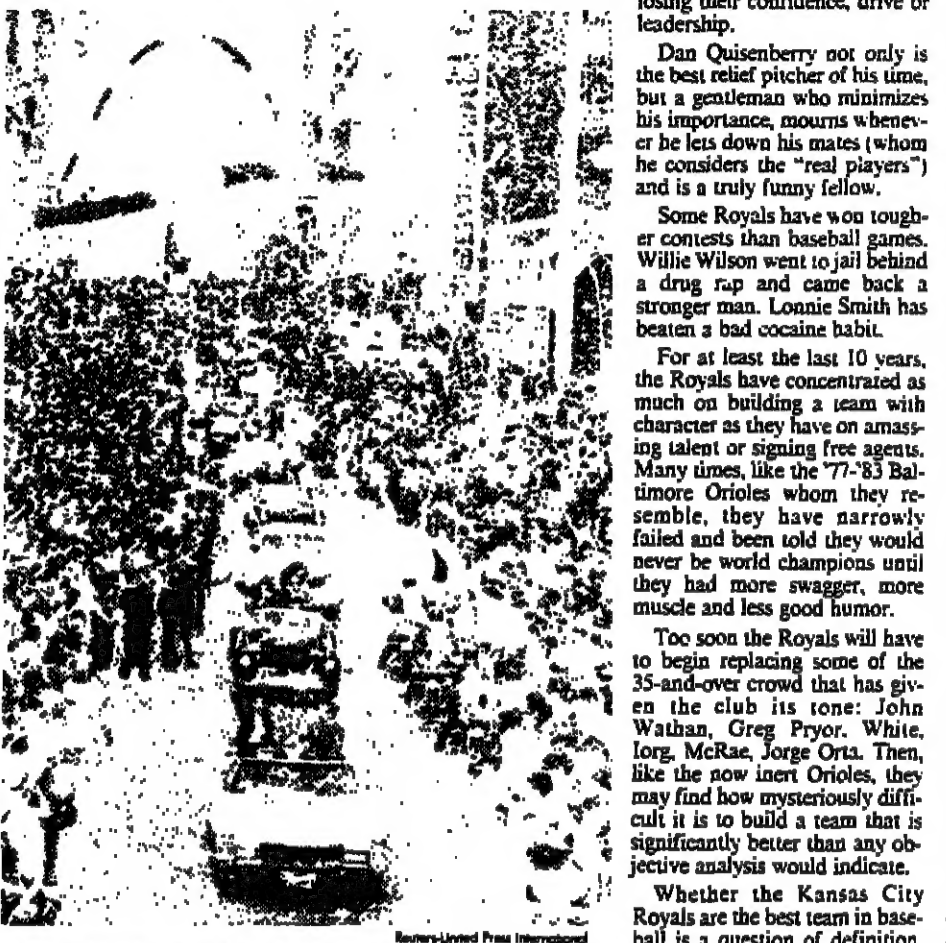
Dan Quisenberry not only is the best relief pitcher of his time, but a gentleman who minimizes his importance, mounds whenever he is down his mates (whom he considers the "real players") and is a truly funny fellow.

Some Royals have won tougher contests than baseball games. Willie Wilson went to jail behind a drug rap and came back a stronger man. Lonnie Smith has beaten a bad cocaine habit.

For at least the last 10 years, the Royals have concentrated as much on building a team with character as they have on amassing talent or signing free agents. Many times, like the '77-'83 Baltimore Orioles whom they resemble, they have narrowly failed and been told they would never be world champions until they had more swagger, more muscle and less good humor.

Too soon the Royals will have to begin replacing some of the 35-and-over crowd that has given the club its tone: John Wathan, Greg Pryor, John Lorge, McKee, Jorge Orta. Then, like the now inert Orioles, they may find how mysteriously difficult it is to build a team that is significantly better than any objective analysis would indicate.

Whether the Kansas City Royals are the best team in baseball is a question of definition. But that they represent what is best in baseball is beyond doubt.



About 300,000 fans hailed the Royals amid a snowstorm of confetti during a parade in Kansas City on Monday.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

CONFERENCE	W	L	T	P	PTS
BIG TEN					
Illinois	10	0	0	0	180
Michigan	9	1	0	0	162
Ohio State	8	2	0	0	154
Purdue	7	3	0	0	126
Wisconsin	6	4	0	0	108
SOUTHEASTERN					
Florida	10	0	0	0	180
Auburn	9	1	0	0	162
Alabama	8	2	0	0	154
Tennessee	7	3	0	0	126
Georgia	6	4	0	0	108
WAC					
Washington	10	0	0	0	180
Oregon	9	1	0	0	162
Utah	8	2	0	0	154
Idaho	7	3	0	0	126
Montana	6	4	0	0	108

College Top 20s

Rank	Team	W	L	T	P	PTS
1	Illinois	10	0	0	0	180
2	Florida	10	0	0	0	180
3	Michigan	9	1	0	0	162
4	Ohio State	8	2	0	0	154
5	Auburn	9	1	0	0	162
6	Alabama	8	2	0	0	154
7	Tennessee	7	3	0	0	126
8	Georgia	6	4	0	0	108
9	Washington	10	0	0	0	180
10	Oregon	9	1	0	0	162
11	Utah	8	2	0	0	154
12	Idaho	7	3	0	0	126
13	Montana	6	4	0	0	108
14	Arizona	6	4	0	0	108
15	UCLA	6	4	0	0	108
16	LSU	6	4	0	0	108
17	Baylor	6	4	0	0	108
18	Nebraska	6	4	0	0	108
19	Notre Dame	6	4	0	0	108
20	Stanford	6	4	0	0	108

(Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on NCAA or conference probation are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by UPI. Currently on probation are Indiana and Southern Methodist.)

NFL Standings

CONFERENCE	W	L	T	P	PTS
AFC					
Pittsburgh	10	0	0	0	180
Cleveland	9	1	0	0	162
San Diego	8	2	0	0	154
Los Angeles	7	3	0	0	126
Denver	6	4	0	0	108
NFC					
San Francisco	10	0	0	0	180
Seattle	9	1	0	0	162
Philadelphia	8	2	0	0	154
Washington	7	3	0	0	126
Atlanta	6	4	0	0	108

Transition

TEXAS — Houston Oilers coach and Tom Robinson bullpen coach.

TORONTO — Named John McLaren third base coach.

NEW JERSEY — Suspended coaches Sam Albeck of Chicago and Chuck Daly of Detroit for one game for a drinking incident in an Oct. 28 game. First Albeck 9:00 and Daly 9:00.

SAN ANTONIO — Signed Johnny Moore, guard, to a three-year contract. Placed Tyrone Corbin, forward, on injured reserve.

SEATTLE — Signed Alex Stivens, forward, to a three-year contract.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

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NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

NFL STANDINGS — Continued from page 18.

Baseball

World Series Summary

Team	W	L	T	P	PTS
KANSAS CITY					
Game 1	1	0	0	0	180
Game 2	1	0	0	0	162
Game 3	1	0	0	0	154
Game 4	1	0	0	0	126
Game 5	1	0	0	0	108
ST. LOUIS					
Game 1	0	1	0	0	180
Game 2	0	1	0	0	162
Game 3	0	1	0	0	154
Game 4	0	1	0	0	126
Game 5	0	1	0	0	108

Hockey

NHL Standings

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Follow Those Truckers

That's all there is to say. I finally ate where the truck drivers eat, and eat, and eat. I have probably eaten several hours right off my life, but it was worth it, and I'd like to do it again some time if my appetite returns. Since Sunday's breakfast I haven't felt the need to eat a bite.

New York Times Service



Kate Nelligan as Eleni.



Nicholas Gage with his mother.

Prince Makes a Splash As Media Debate Rages

Akira Kurosawa, 75, will become the first Japanese film director to receive Japan's Order of Culture. Kurosawa, who recently teamed with a French producer for "Ran," will receive the award from Emperor Hirohito in a ceremony at the Imperial Palace on Sunday, Japan.

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